CRAWFORD W. LONG, M. D.

ATHENS GA. U. S. A.

THE DISCOVERER OF ETHER ANÆSTHESIA

LONG (CRAWFORD WILLIAMSON) 1815–78.

1446. Crawford W. Long, Athens, Ga., U.S.A., the Discoverer of Ether Anaesthesia.

Album, oblong 4°, containing portraits of Long and others, views of his monument at Jefferson, Ga., &c., and many anonymous newspaper cuttings, &c., relating to him and to the founding of the Crawford W. Long Infirmary; also the following:

BOIFEUILLET (J. T.): The discoverer of anaesthesia.

CRENSHAW (H.): Conquest of pain. [Extr.]

FOY (G. M.): [Portr. and 2 pr. letters].

GOSS (I. H.): (*a*) Our past celebrities (repr. fr. Trans. Georgia Med. Soc., 1899. (*b*) [Another copy of no. 1451]. (*c*) Dr. C. W. Long, discoverer of anaesthesia. [Extr.]

JACOBS (J.): A distinguished physician-pharmacist—his great discovery—ether anaesthesia.

MCWHORTER (H.): Address . . . 29 April, 1908.

WELDON (F.): The discovery of Anaesthesia (Med. Assoc. of Georgia, 1910)

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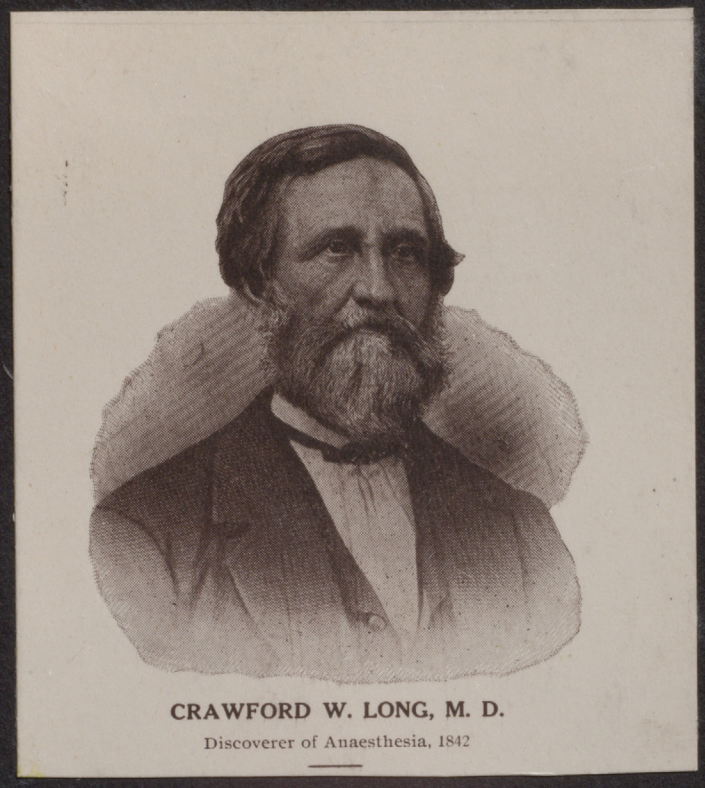
CRAWFORD W. LONG, M. D.

Discoverer of Anaesthesia, 1842



CRAWFORD W. LONG, M. D.

Discoverer of Anaesthesia, 1842

Dr. Crawford W. Long Monument.

After the Unveiling of Crawford W. Long Monument.

Dr. Crawford Long in the Hall of Fame.

Georgia's commission on statuary hall met in the library of the state capital yesterday and selected Dr. Crawford W. Long as one of the Georgians whose statue should be placed in statuary hall in Washington. Dr. Long's name met with no opposition, as he is universally considered Georgia's most famous son from the fact that he was the discoverer of anaesthesia.

There was considerable discussion as to which other of Georgia's sons should be thus honored. The name of General Oglethorpe was presented, but it was argued that since he was neither born in Georgia nor died here that he could not be called a Georgian.

Gordon's Name Mentioned.

The name of General John B Gordon was also presented, but according to the provision of the statute in regard to the hall, the statue of no living man can be placed in the hall. It is thought that this is one reason why the commission deferred action on the second man. General Gordon is one of Georgia's most honored and beloved sons, and the fact that his name was mentioned shows that he is thus considered.

Alexander H. Stephens was also mentioned as one worthy of the honor.

A committee was appointed to co-operate with a committee from the Georgia Medical Association in the raising of funds for the statue of Dr. Long. Those placed on this committee were Judge A. L. Miller, Judge George Hillyer and A. L. Hull. Dr. Westmoreland is chairman of the committee from the medical association.

The members of the statuary commission are Judge Columbus Heard, chairman; Madison Bell, secretary; F. G. DuBignon, Clark Howell, E. B. Gresham, John Allen, A. L. Hull, L. G. Hardman, H. P. Bell, J. B. Park, C. C. Houston, George Hillyer, John Little, William Harden, Spencer Atkinson and A. L. Miller.

The commission will meet again on the first Wednesday in October. —Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. Crawford W. Long was selected this morning at a meeting of the commission created by the Houston joint resolution adopted at the last session of the legislature to select and devise plans for the erection of one or two statues in statuary hall in the national capitol at Washington, D. C.

The commission met in the state library at 10 o'clock, with the following members present: Columbus Heard, chairman; Madison Bell, secretary; E. B. Gresham, John Allen, A. L. Hull, L. G. Hardman, H. P. Bell, J. B. Park, C. C. Houston, George Hillyer, Spencer Atkinson and A. L. Miller.

Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, chairman of a committee appointed by the State Medical Association, appeared to urge the claims of Dr. Crawford W. Long for the honor, and stated the association was prepared to pay the entire cost of the statue if necessary.

The action of the former meeting of the commission in selecting Dr. Long was confirmed. Senator Hiram Bell was in favor Governor Oglethorpe for the second honor, while other members favored Alexander Stephens, Toombs, Cobb, Troup and others. The matter of selecting the second statue was deferred and it was decided to hold another meeting of the commission on the fourth Wednesday in October. In the meantime, funds will be solicited for the erection of Dr. Long's statue and a sub-committee, consisting of Judge George Hillyer, A. L Miller and A. L. Hull was appointed to co-operate with a committee of the State Medical Association in raising the funds necessary to erect the statue. It is estimated that one statue will cost about $7,000.

One of the suggestions made was further selection be postponed until after the death of General John B. Gordon, when he could be selected as one of the statues, as a typical southern soldier, statesman and citizen.—Atlanta Journal.

The Discoverer of Anaesthesia.

As will be seen elsewhere in The Tribune, Dr. Crawford Long has been selected as one of the two prominent Georgians whose statues shall adorn the congressional hall of fame at the national capitol.

This was the unanimous decision of the committee appointed by Gov. Candler under authority of a resolution of the Georgia legislature, and confirms similar action of the legislature 20 years ago.

Dr. Long's right to this distinction rests in the fact that he as the discoverer of anaesthesia was one of the greatest benefactors to the human race the world over.

This discovery of Dr. Long's, like all the achievements of the great, is denied; but the facts which are incapable of successful refutation, bear out his just claim.

On March 30, 1842, in Jefferson, Ga., Dr. Long successfully administered ether to James M. Venable, for a surgical operation. The use of ether in this case was not an accident, but the result of philosophical reasoning and logical application.

This is an authenticated fact, and the other claimants did not use anaesthetics until two and four years afterwards.

The dates upon which these respective claimants used an anaesthetic were as follows: Dr. Long used ether on March 30, 1842; Dr. Wells nitrous oxide gas on December 11, 1844, and Dr. Morton ether September 30, 1846.

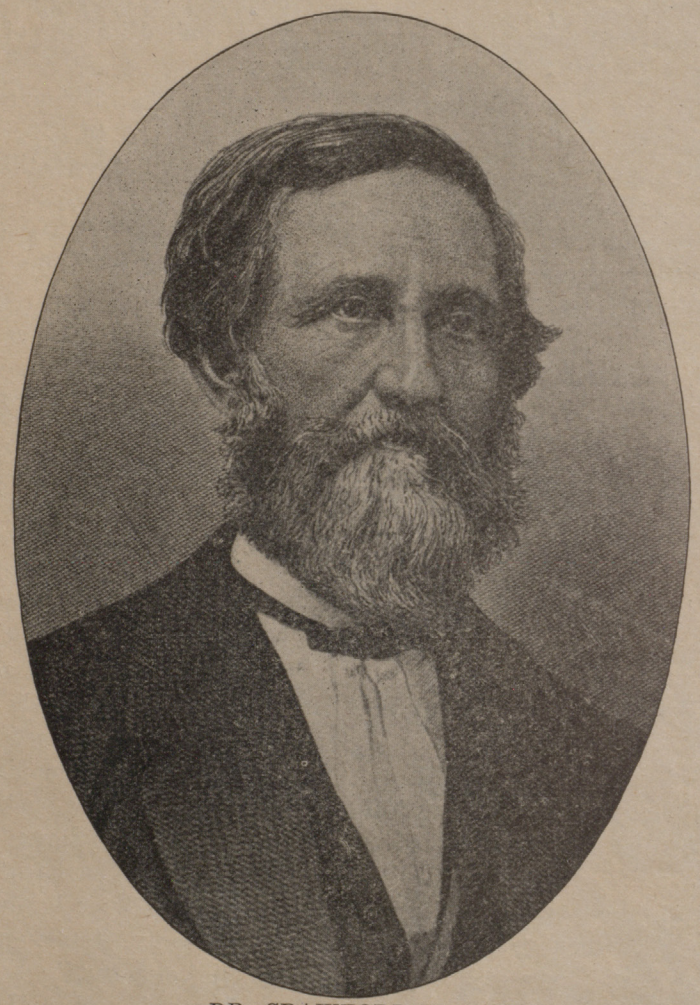
The cranks with cryptograms may prove that Shakespeare is not the author of his works; the iconoclasts may deny the right of George Washington to the first place in the hearts of his countrymen, but it will be impossible to successfully controvert the right of Dr. Crawford Long to the just honor of not only discovering anaesthesia, but of giving the world the benefit of his discovery.—Elberton, (Ga ,) Tribune.

DIXIE'S LAND MAGAZINE

DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG;
DISCOVERER OF ANAESTHESIA

I. H. GOSS, M. D.

For years the quaint little town of Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia, remained the same, except occasionally a new well or a blacksmith shop on the corner, being the only things in the way of improvements. Years ago when the writer was in Jefferson he found a man, a doctor with a little office, and over the front door was his sign, "No Implements of Death Here." This was the old-time "Yarb" doctors of the long ago. The old citizens will remember Doctor Doster, who was considered a medicine man of some distinction in his day. Jefferson is fast coming to the front as a little city. The Gainesville Midland Railroad has put new life into this little city. Only one week ago the unveiling of the monument to Crawford W. Long will add an important chapter to the history of Jefferson, which will be the means of this little city being known throughout the whole world.



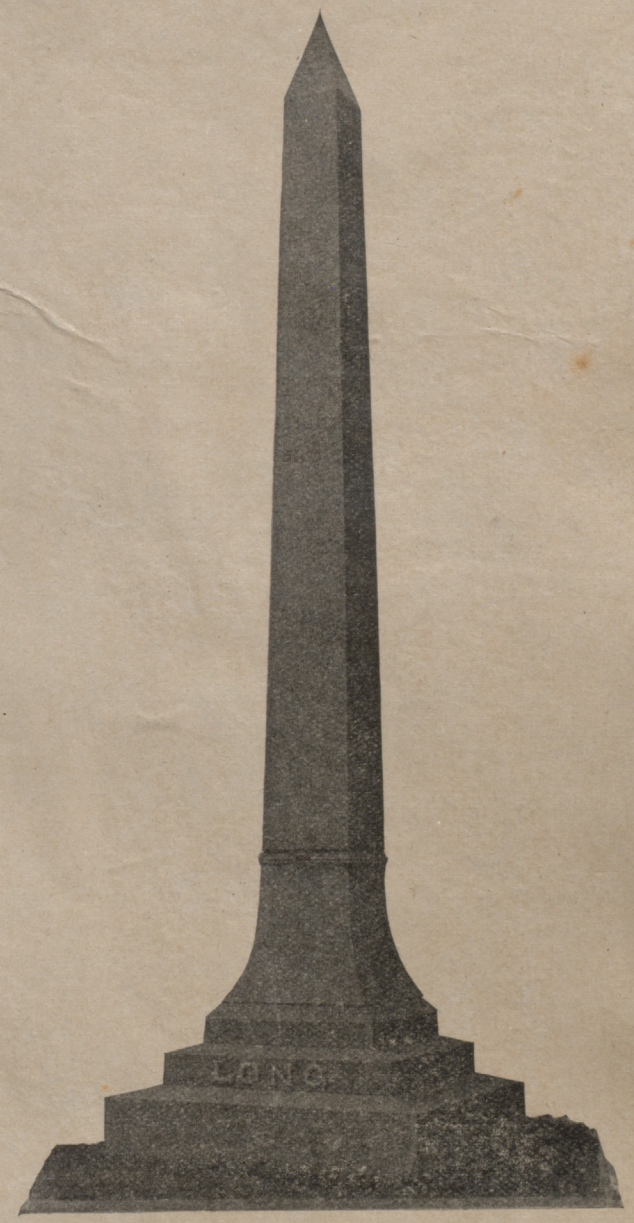
DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG.

It is now an undisputed fact Crawford W. Long did use ether for surgical anesthesia in 1842, four years in advance of any other claimant.

The records all show that he was the first one to use ether for this purpose, and to him belongs the glory of the discovery. J. Marion Sims, of New York, made the bold fight for Long in 1883. Keen, in his text on surgery, asknowledges Long's claim—Foy, the great surgeon of Dublin, Ireland, says that all other anesthetistits of the London Hospitals, recognizes the fact that ether was first used by Long in the little town of Jefferson. Dr. F. Hewitt, of St. George's Hospital, London, and antesthetist to the King of England, yields the palm to Long. No writing or talking can now in London affect his position. It has been accepted and is acknowledged by writers and teachers. Foy says also, that in 1886 he found them so wedded to the claims of Morton, it seemed a hopeless task to convince them of their error, and until he came to personally know them was he able to make any headway. Now, sixty-eight years after the discovery, it is beyond controversy, as to whom belongs the honor of ether anesthesia. In my boyhood days I have heard my mother speak of ether used at parties in and around Jefferson, and also at Athens. Since Jefferson

I am proud of the fact that my mother was raised near this place.

The Legislature of Georgia should by all means make a donation sufficient (about fifteen thousand), to place both Alexander H. Stephens and Crawford W. Long in the niche set aside for Georgia in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C. We have honored Grady,



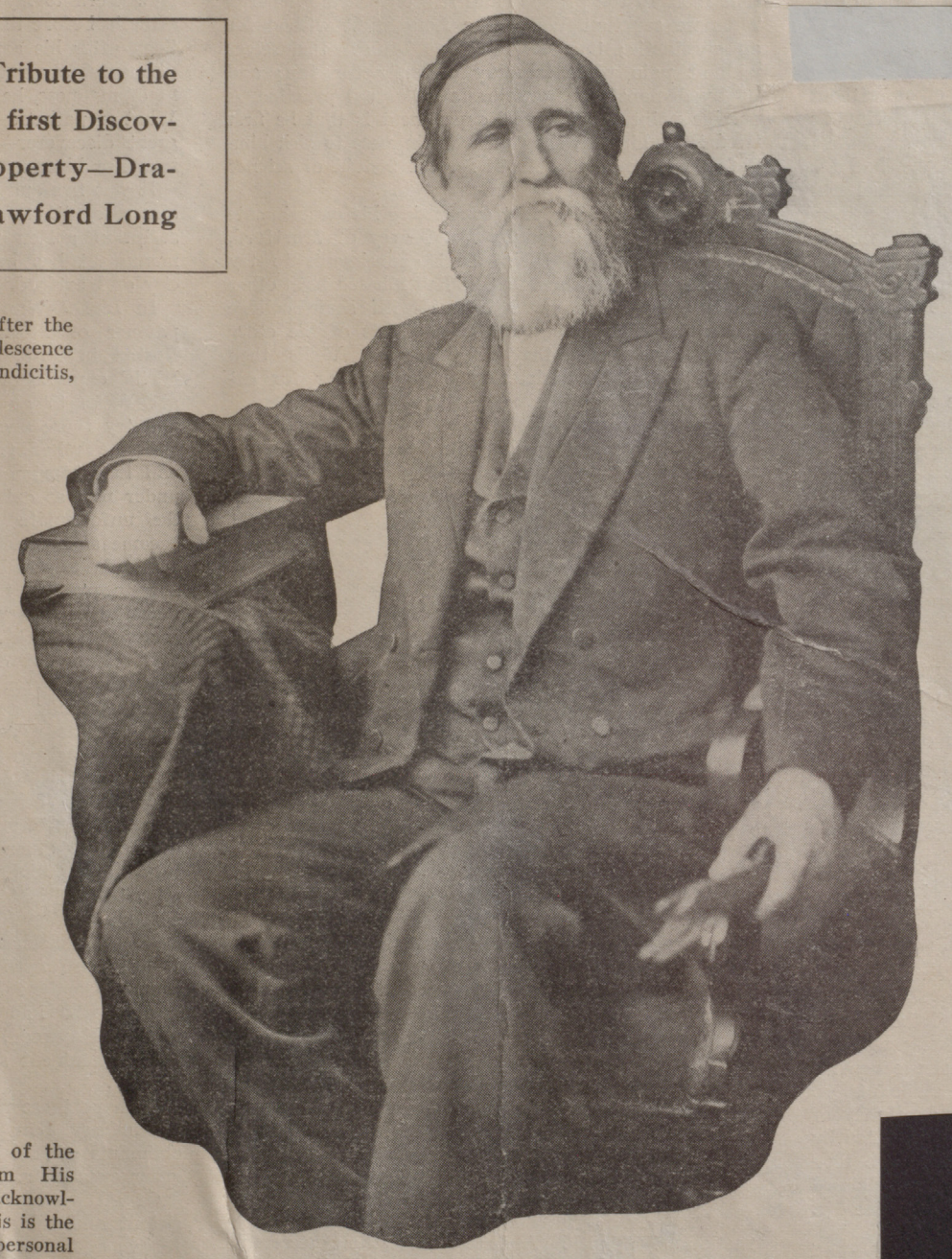
This Monument erected to Dr. Long, given by one of the State's prominent citizens through the Jackson County Medical Society, was a worthy tribute to a cause so noble. The address of Dr. Woods Hutchinson, formerly of London, but now of New York City, was a perfect gem in literature and full of facts in favor of Long and his discovery.

Ben Hill, John B. Gordon, and General Oglethorpe, and now let our General Assembly make a donation and honor a distinguished statesman, Alexander H. Stephens, and a noted benefactor of the human race, Crawford W. Long. Then, and not until then, may the praise be said of them, "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

From: 'Uncle Remus's Magazine', Atlanta, May, 1908.

The Conquest of Pain

Story of Ether, and a Tribute to the Great Southerner who first Discovered its Anesthetic Property—Dramatic Death of Dr. Crawford Long



Dr. Crawford W. Long, discoverer of anesthesia
(From a photograph taken shortly before his death)

By HANSELL CRENSHAW, M.D.

IN the Summer of 1902, shortly after the coronation and during his convalescence from the operation for appendicitis, King Edward VII had the following letter written to Dr. George Foy, a prominent surgeon and medical writer of Dublin, Ireland:

The private Secretary presents his compliments to Dr. Geo. Foy, and is commanded by the King to thank him for his letter of the 2nd inst., and for the book which accompanied it.

The book referred to in His Majesty's letter was Dr. Foy's *Life of Crawford Williamson Long, Discoverer of General Anesthesia.* It is said that when the King recovered consciousness after his operation, his first question was, "Who discovered ether?" During his convalescence the King expressed much interest in the origin of anesthesia, and learning of this Dr. Foy presented his book to the King.

Writing to Dr. Crawford Long's daughter, Mrs. Frances Long Taylor, of Athens, Ga., respecting the King's acknowledgement of the book, Dr. Foy said, "I herewith send you a copy of the acknowledgement I received from His Majesty's private secretary. The acknowledgement is *written* throughout. This is the utmost ever given except to his personal friends, and is an unusual honour, for the ordinary acknowledgements are lithographed forms over the signature of the official secretary, Knollys."

The foregoing correspondence is quoted to show the view taken of Crawford W. Long's achievement by those at a distance. And the opinion of another British medical authority, namely, Sir James Paget, should be added. In an article entitled "Escape from Pain" (*Nineteenth Century,* Dec. 1889) Paget says, "He (Crawford W. Long) first used a true, safe and sufficient anesthetic in surgery."

It has been truly remarked that anesthesia and vaccination are the two greatest gifts of medical science to humanity. One cannot fully realize in these days of painless surgery the amount of anguish which we escape daily by virtue of Long's discovery. And not only does the use of anesthetics banish torture: but it also saves thousands of lives annually by rendering patients sufficiently quiet to permit those life-saving operations requiring nicety of manipulation which were out of the question in the old days when the miserable victims writhed and fought under the cruel tyranny of the knife. And more important, perhaps, than all else, anesthesia enables us to perform upon animals experiments which lead to such far-reaching benefactions as the discovery of anti-diptheretic serum. It would hardly be possible then to over-estimate the significance of Crawford Long's discovery.

The First Painless Operation

The first surgical operation ever accomplished without pain was performed by Crawford Williamson Long of Jefferson, Georgia, March the 30th, 1842. Forty-three years before this epoch-making event, Sir Humphry Davy experimented with laughing gas (nitrous oxide) and suggested that it might be used as an anesthetic in surgery. But Davy was not a surgeon, and no one tried to put the suggestion into practice during all these years.

At the time of the discovery, Long was a young physician of twenty-seven years, starting out in practice in the little town of Jefferson. For several years previous to the discovery he had been continually haunted by a desire to abate the agony of the operating-table. In after years he told his daughter that all during his medical training at college and in the hospital he longed for some means of relief for the unfortunates whom he saw go under the knife, week after week, with shrinking nerves and heightened sensibilities. His keen sympathy for those in pain, especially if they were women or children, kept him on the lookout for an efficient anesthetic.

The circumstances leading up to the discovery are unique, and I cannot do better than set them down here in Dr. Long's own words:

"In the month of December, 1841, or January, 1842," says the discoverer, "the subject of inhaling nitrous oxide gas was introduced in a company of young men assembled at night in the village of Jefferson, Ga., and the party requested me to prepare them some. I informed them that I had not the requisite apparatus for preparing or preserving the gas, but that I had an article (sulphuric ether) that would produce equally exhilarating effects and was as safe. The company were anxious to witness its effects, so the ether was introduced, and all present in turn inhaled. They were so much pleased with its effects that they afterwards frequently used it and induced others to do the same, and the practice soon

became quite fashionable in the country and in some of the contiguous counties. On numerous occasions I inhaled ether for its exhilarating properties, and would frequently at some short time subsequent to its inhalation, discover bruised and painful spots on my person which I had no recollection of causing and which I felt satisfied were received while under the influence of ether. I noticed my friends while etherized received falls and blows which I believed were sufficient to produce pain on a person not in a state of anesthesia, and on questioning them they uniformly assured me that they did not feel the least pain from these accidents. *Observing these facts, I was led to believe that anesthesia was produced by the inhalation of ether, and that its use would be applicable in surgical practice.*

"The first patient to whom I administered ether in a surgical operation was Mr. James M. Venable, who then resided within two miles of Jefferson. Mr. Venable consulted me on several occasions in regard to the propriety of removing two small tumors on the back part of his neck but would postpone from time to time having the operation performed, from dread of pain. At length I mentioned the fact of my receiving bruises while under the influence of the vapor of ether, without suffering; and as I knew him to be fond of and accustomed to inhale ether, I suggested to him the probability that the operation might be performed without pain, and proposed operating on him while under its influence. He consented to have one tumor removed, and the operation was performed the same evening. The ether was given Mr. Venable on a towel, and when fully under its influence I extirpated the tumor. It was encysted and about half an inch in diameter. The patient continued to inhale ether during the time of the operation, and assured me after it was over that he did not experience the least degree of pain from its performance. This operation was performed on the 30th of March, 1842."

The present writer recently visited the scene of this first operation. A splendid old mulberry tree that shaded the door-way to the little wooden office where the operation was performed still stands there as though to keep sentry over the spot. The original office has long since been replaced by a brick store, but a marble tablet is set in the wall of this store and marks the exact place where the first painless operation was performed.

There were four witnesses to this operation, besides Dr. Long and the patient. These witnesses were, James E. Haynes, A. T. Thurmond, W. H. Thurmond, and E. S. Rawls. There is an affidavit, now in the possession of Dr. Long's daughter, from E. S. Rawls substantiating all the facts as set forth by Dr. Long.

The representation of this first painless operation would make an excellent subject for some great painter. The homely surroundings of the little shop; the eager and intellectual features of the young surgeon; the half frightened expression of the reclining patient, and the figures of the four spell-bound witnesses crowding round the patient—all these could be strikingly depicted.

The following is a *verbatim* extract from an affidavit, now among the Long papers, by the patient himself:

"In the early part of the year 1842, the young men of Jefferson and the country adjoining were in the habit of inhaling ether for its exhilarating effects, and I inhaled it myself frequently for that purpose, and was very fond of its use. While attending the Academy I was frequently in the office of Dr. C. W. Long, and having two tumors on the side and rather back of my neck, I several times spoke to him about the propriety of cutting them out, but postponed the operation from time to time. On one occasion we had some conversation about the probability that the tumors might be cut out while I was under the influence of sulphuric ether without my experiencing pain, and he proposed operating on me while under its influence.

"I agreed to have one tumor cut out, and had the operation performed that afternoon after school was dismissed. This was in the early part of the Spring of 1842. I commenced inhaling the ether before the operation commenced, and continued it until the operation was over. I did not feel the slightest pain from the operation, and could not believe the tumor was removed until it was shown to me."

The certificate then goes on to describe a subsequent operation for the removal of the other tumor.

Another interesting memento of the operation is the following extract from Dr. Long's ledger, a book still in possession of the family:

JAMES VENABLE TO DR. C. W. LONG, DR.

1842

Jan. 28th, sulphuric ether	$ .25
March 30th, sulphuric ether and exceting tumor	2.00
May 13th, sul. ether	.25
June 6th, exceting tumor	2.00

Dr. Long followed up this operation by three others during the succeeding twelve months. On June the 6th, 1842, he removed the other tumor from Mr. Venable's neck, under ether. On July 3rd of the same year he amputated the toe of a negro boy belonging to a Mrs. Hemphill. Then on September 9th, 1843, he removed three tumors from the head of Mrs. Mary Vinscent. All these operations were performed under ether without pain; and they were performed before anyone else had used a general anesthetic.

Birthplace of Dr. Long at Danielsville, Madison County, Georgia

The honor of first giving to humanity the discovery of anesthesia was claimed by three other men, namely: Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn.; Wm. T. G. Morton, of Boston, Mass.; and Chas. T. Jackson, also of Boston.

No one who has read the literature of the controversy now denies that Crawford W. Long was the first to search for, discover and demonstrate general anesthesia. Indeed, none of the other claimants, so far as we are able to learn, ever claimed priority of discovery after they learned the facts as presented by Dr. Long. But they did claim priority before they were confronted by these facts, and they still claimed the honor of first publishing the discovery, after Dr. Long's priority was established.

Horace Wells independently discovered and demonstrated the anesthetic property of laughing gas, December the 11th, 1844. Wells deserves much credit for this discovery. The history of his efforts is both interesting and pathetic. A native of Vermont, he studied dentistry in Boston, and set up in practice at Hartford, Connecticut, at the age of twenty-one. The circumstances which led him to the discovery of the anesthetic property of nitrous oxide were singularly parallel to those which prompted Long to discover the same property of ether. Wells was for years impressed with the importance of devising some means of relieving the pain of tooth-extraction.

Horace Wells and Nitrous Oxide

As early as August, 1840, Dr. Wells said to L. P. Brocket, a medical student who had come to him to have a molar tooth extracted, that such suffering ought to be relieved at least to some extent by intoxicating the patient with the vapor of nitrous oxide. But he did not then make the test. Four years later, Mr. C. Q. Colton, a traveling lecturer on chemistry, delivered a lecture on laughing gas in Hartford and during the lecture administered the gas to one of the audience, a Mr. Cooley. While under the influence of the drug, Mr. Cooley fell over a bench, striking his leg sharply on the bench. He showed no evidence of feeling pain at the time, and the moment he recovered consciousness, Dr. Wells, who had witnessed the whole affair, rushed up to him and asked:

"Were you hurt?"

"No," Cooley replied.

"You must have been hurt," said Wells, "for you struck your leg against the bench!" Then at Wells' suggestion the young man pulled up his trousers leg and displayed a bleeding bruise. But upon further questioning by Wells, Cooley said:

"I did not feel any pain at the time."

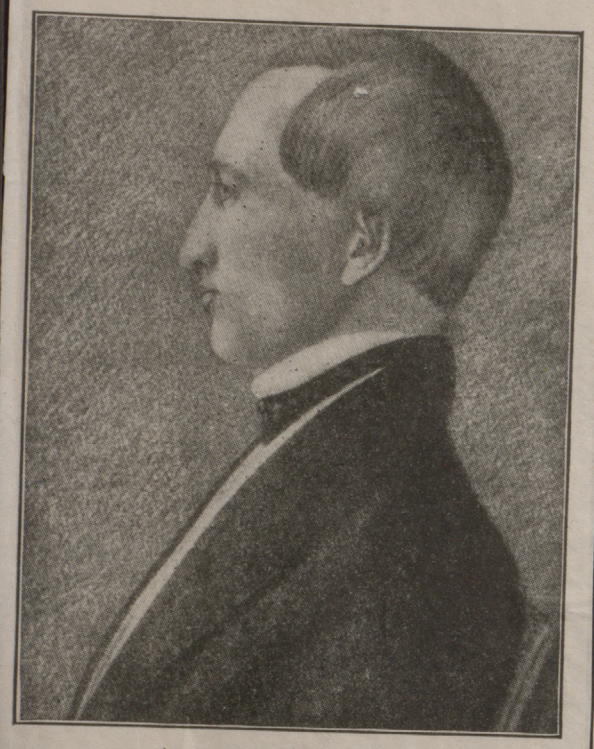
"I believe," said Wells, turning to a friend, "a man by taking that gas could have a tooth extracted or a limb amputated and not feel the pain."

On the way home from the lecture that night, Horace Wells told his wife that he intended to have a tooth extracted the very next day under the influence of gas. And he did. After some persuasion he got Dr. Riggs, for whom "Riggs' Disease" of teeth is named, to administer nitrous oxide to him and extract a big, sound molar. Upon regaining consciousness, Wells is said to have exclaimed:

"A new era in tooth pulling! It did not hurt me more than the prick of a pin. It is the greatest discovery ever made!"

Wells then began to extract teeth without pain daily under the influence of nitrous oxide. Other dentists took up the practice and it soon became general. Thus we see that Wells, like Long, first wished for an anesthetic; then saw people bruise themselves without pain while inhaling a vapor for fun; and finally demonstrated anesthesia by actual practice. A notable point about Wells' experiment is that he first tried it on himself, showing a willingness to risk himself and to sacrifice a tooth for the benefit of science and humanity.

Another interesting fact concerning his experiments is that he was induced by Dr. Marcy of Hartford, who had witnessed Wells' first experiment, to try ether. Marcy told him that he had inhaled both ether and nitrous oxide years before with some college mates at Amherst, and that the effects of the ether were identical with that of the gas. Wells then tried ether by administering it to a sailor for extraction of a tooth. And though it was successful, he and Marcy both decided that it interfered with breathing more than did nitrous oxide and that gas was therefore safer. This experiment with ether was made in January, 1845. Long had repeatedly demonstrated the efficiency and safety of ether in 1842. Morton and Jackson first experimented with ether in 1846.



(Crayon portrait made in 1842)

Dr. Long at the time of his discovery of the anesthetic properties of sulphuric ether

In the Spring of 1845 Wells went to Boston to introduce his discovery more generally to the world of medicine. Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, dentist, was then living in Boston. He had been a pupil and partner of Wells; and through him Wells was presented to a well-known Boston surgeon, Dr. John C. Warren. Dr. Warren took kindly to the idea of testing the nitrous oxide in major surgery; and arranged for Wells to administer it during an operation. On the day before the operation, Wells addressed a class of medical students attending the college where the operation was to take place. Next day he administered the anesthetic to a patient about to undergo an amputation. But he removed the gas-bag, from which the gas was administered, too soon; and the patient did not get thoroughly anesthetized. Consequently the patient cried out with pain, and Wells was hissed and hooted from the place. It is difficult to realize how such unfeeling treatment could have been given to one endeavoring to benefit humanity, especially one so modest and earnest as was Wells. The shock of this failure almost killed the sensitive discoverer; and in consequence he suffered for several months a severe illness.

Later (December, 1846) he went to France to lay his claims to the honor of the discovery before the French Institute, but Morton and Jackson had forestalled him with bulletins sent the Institute claiming the honor of discovering anesthesia by ether. And so great was the vogue of ether even then that he failed to receive recognition in France. He returned home disheartened, only to see the fame of ether rapidly eclipse that of nitrous oxide.

Then his friends presented claims to Congress for material recognition of his discovery—a discovery which unquestionably led Morton and Jackson to theirs. But again Morton and Jackson were already pressing claims in the same quarter. And finally, Senator Dawson blocked the claims of all three by presenting incontrovertible proofs to Congress that Crawford W. Long had discovered and demonstrated anesthesia in 1842.

Thus "Wells saw nitrous oxide supplanted by sulphuric ether—ether which he had tried and rejected. He saw his claims as the great discoverer unrecognized abroad, disputed and set aside at home, and he was disappointed and dispirited. He then went to New York to lay his claims as the discoverer of anesthesia before the profession of the great metropolis. Soon after his arrival in New York he showed signs of mental aberration, and on January 14, 1848, in a fit of madness, he ended his life with his own hands." What a pathetic picture is the story of Wells! A great discoverer—for nitrous oxide anesthesia is an immense blessing—he died of broken heart.

It was five and twenty years after his death before any recognition was accorded him. This was a subscription gotten up for his widow. Since then a monument has been erected to his memory in the city of Hartford.

In 1841-2 Wm. T. G. Morton was the pupil and partner of Horace Wells, but Morton moved to Boston in 1843. He became greatly interested in Wells' experiments with nitrous oxide, and tried to get Wells to go again to Boston after the failure and try there once more. We are told that Morton and Wells had frequent interviews about anesthesia and that Morton witnessed many of the extractions under nitrous oxide by Wells, both before and after the unfortunate trial at Boston. Finally Morton became so interested in the subject that he went to Wells in September, 1846, and asked to be shown how to prepare nitrous oxide gas. Wells explained that the process was complicated, and begged to be excused for lack of time. But he referred Morton to a competent chemist in Boston—Dr. Charles T. Jackson. Morton found Jackson also too busy to make laughing gas for him. But on learning that the gas was wanted as an anesthetic for tooth extraction, Jackson told him to try ether instead, stating that it was easy to get, and that when inhaled it acted like nitrous oxide. Jackson further told him that the students at Cambridge were in the habit of inhaling ether for fun.

So on September 30th, 1846, Morton administered ether to a patient and extracted a tooth without pain. On October the 16th following, he administered ether in the Massachusetts General Hospital to a patient from whose neck Dr. John C. Warren excised a tumor. On the following day he gave ether again to a patient who had a tumor removed from the arm by Dr. Haywood. He then gave ether for various other prominent surgeons, and the use of it spread rapidly.

Perhaps there never was a more heated, strenuous controversy than that waged between the several claimants of the honor and reward of first discovering anesthesia.

Of all these claimants, Morton was the most insistent and rabid. At first he and Jackson joined forces, and they succeeded in getting a joint recognition from the Institute of France. At that time Morton claimed the honor of making the discovery, but acknowledged that Jackson had made valuable suggestions. Later they disagreed and set up opposing claims to the discovery. At first they patented ether for anesthesia under the name of "letheon", thus violating both the spirit and the letter of professional ethics. Neither of them succeeded, however, in their efforts to get a grant of money from Congress in recognition of the discovery, and no monument of any kind, so far as we can find, has been erected to their memory.

Monument to "Unknown Discoverer"

In this connection it is interesting to note that there is a monument in the city of Boston erected in memory of the great discovery, but no man's name is inscribed upon it. It is dedicated "To the Unknown Discoverer of Anesthesia." Thus the claims of Morton and of Jackson are not acknowledged by their own townsmen.

It is hard to see how Morton is entitled to any honor, except for the energy with which he pushed forward the suggestions and discoveries of others. He certainly did not originate the idea of anesthesia nor the suggestion to try ether. And again his eagerness to keep the true nature of his anesthetic secret by giving it another name, and by disguising its odor with aromatics, mitigates even this claim.

Apparently Jackson was always moderate in his attitude toward the matter. The moment the evidence was brought before him, he acknowledged Dr. Long's priority, but he claimed that Long did not publish the discovery. And he claimed, of course, that he was responsible for Morton's trial of ether. He made a trip to Georgia to confer with Crawford Long about the matter. And proposed a compromise with Dr. Long in a joint appeal to Congress. But Dr. Long refused outright to compromise in any way his right to the honor of the first discovery and demonstration of anesthesia.

Wells' contentions and efforts to gain recognition we have already stated. But it is interesting to add that while supporters of Morton's claims were attempting to prove to a Congressional committee that Morton's discovery was the real one because laughing gas would not produce complete insensibility to pain, "Professor John Frederick May, of Washington, went before the Congressional committee and demonstrated that *nitrous oxide, given according to Wells' plan, would produce insensibility to pain.*"

Less than any other, did the real discoverer push his claims—indeed he never pushed them at all. Modesty was the dominant trait in Crawford Long's character. While he never once failed to stand by the facts, he left it for others to push his claims for recognition. But this has not been fully done to the present day. The first champion of his cause was the great Dr. Marion Sims—another Southern man, who ranks second to none in the history of medicine and surgery. Sims heard of Long's first operation accidently, through a physician who had brought a patient to Dr. Sims for an operation. During this operation, which was under ether, the physician remarked that the first operation under ether was performed by his old friend and preceptor, Crawford W. Long, of Georgia. Sims had hitherto been under the impression that Morton made the discovery; but realizing the importance of the matter, he straightway began an investigation and was soon convinced that to Long was due the honor. He then wrote a "History of Anesthesia" in which he gave Long his rightful credit; and at the conclusion of which he says:

"Vaccination and anesthesia are the two greatest boons ever conferred by science on humanity. England gave us one. America the other. England recognized the labors of Jenner, not, however, in a manner commensurate with the magnitude of his work. America should recognize the labors of Long and his co-workers."

While adequate honor has not yet been accorded the memory of Crawford W. Long, some suitable tributes have been paid. The most important of these was first suggested by his old school-fellow and room-mate, Alexander W. Stephens. This was the selection of Long as one of the two great men from Georgia to be represented in the Hall of Fame at Washington. Strangely enough the other man now represented there is Stephens himself. Although a nitch has been set aside for it, a statue of Dr. Long has not yet been made and set up—much to the shame of the people, and particularly the medical people, of old Georgia.

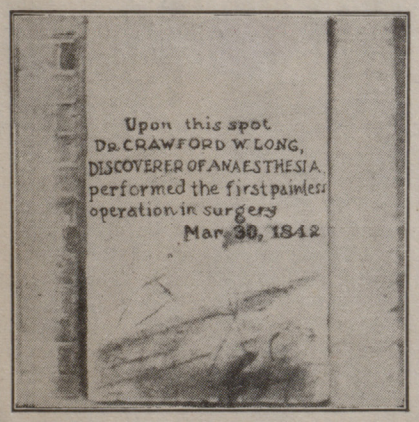
Another recognition of Dr. Long's service was promoted by the late Mr. Henri Stuart, a well-known New York philanthropist. This big-hearted man took an unusual interest in the cause of Crawford Long, and presented a portrait, by Carpenter, of the discoverer, to the University of Georgia. The portrait now adorns the walls of the State Capitol in Atlanta. A curious incident occurred in connection with this tribute. Mr. Stuart came to Georgia on the occasion of the unveiling of the portrait, and made a special pilgrimage to Athens to visit the grave of the discoverer. But he never got to see the grave, for he reached Athens after dark and while spending the night with the family of Dr. Long, died suddenly of heart failure. He and Long lie side by side in the Athens cemetery.

THE CONQUEST OF PAIN

ks spot where Dr. Long discovered anesthesia March 30, 1842, at Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia

It is a singular coincidence that none of the claimants of the discovery of anesthesia died a natural death. Wells, we have seen, committed suicide. Morton after an unsuccessful visit to Washington, lost his mental balance, jumped into a lake, and was soon afterwards found in an unconscious state from which he never recovered. Jackson went hopelessly insane. And presently we will speak of the sudden death of Dr. Long.

The discovery of chloroform anesthesia was made in 1848 by Sir James Y. Simpson, who received many honors for his valuable *addition* to anesthesia. A baronetcy was one token of his Government's appreciation. The comparative merits of ether, chloroform and nitrous oxide gas as anesthetics is an interesting and somewhat mooted question. If popularity may be taken as the seal of professional approval, ether is the most important of the three. And again if safety is the standard of comparison, ether is preferable to chloroform, and to nitrous oxide, *for long operations*. The ideal anesthetic and the one now in general use is a combination. The combination consists of beginning the anesthesia with nitrous oxide, then continuing it, after the patient becomes insensible, with ether. This has the great advantage of diminishing the post-operative nausea and vomiting common to most anesthetics. A mixture of nitrous oxide and oxygen is much in vogue for operations of moderate length, and seems harmless. For tooth extraction and minor surgery, nitrous oxide is the safest and best anesthetic. Practically no authentic deaths traceable to nitrous oxide are on record. Chloroform is better for obstetrical cases and for operations about the mouth, where the ether cone would be in the way. And some physicians have a singular preference for chloroform, despite its treachery. But for fifty years ether has been, as it is to-day, the leading anesthetic in surgery.



Tablet marking the spot where Dr. Long performed the first painless operation

Incidents in the Life of Long

Crawford W. Long was an interesting character, aside from his epoch-making discovery. A sterling, active doctor of the old school, his career was crowded with human interest and dramatic incident.

He was born November 1, 1815, at Danielsville, Ga. Richard H. Dana and Joseph Hooker were born the same year, and Clark Mills, the celebrated sculptor, the same day. Dr. Long's father, James Long, came from Carlisle, Pa., to Georgia in 1781. James Long was a successful planter and a deep student of law, though he never practiced the legal profession. He was a close personal friend of the celebrated Georgia ambassador-statesman, William H. Crawford, who is said to be the only man to whom Napoleon ever condescended to bow. And it was for this friend that James Long named his first born, not dreaming that the namesake was destined to make a discovery infinitely greater than anything within the career of the great ambassador.

It is interesting to observe that Crawford Long's grandfather, Captain Samuel Long, moved from his native Ireland to Carlisle, Pa., and that the discoverer's father moved from Pennsylvania to Georgia—both displaying a tendency toward initiative and discovery in the affairs of life. Another family characteristic of the Longs was a modesty that bordered on diffidence; and this was strongly marked in the character of the discoverer.

Dr. Long's mother was Elisabeth Ware, whose family came to Georgia from Virginia. She is said to have been the most beautiful young woman of the whole countryside. It was from her that Crawford Long inherited that sympathy for suffering humanity which led him to the conquest of pain. Crawford Long received his first education in the Danielsville Academy, founded by his father. Then he went to Athens and attended Franklin College (now the University of Georgia) graduating with honor at the age of eighteen—the youngest graduate of the college up to that time. Next he taught school for one year at the Danielsville Academy.

It is a remarkable fact that Long chose law instead of medicine as a profession. But his father thought that his temperament was better suited to medicine, and persuaded him to try medicine one year, with

(*Concluded on Page 17*)

(*Concluded from Page 9*)

the understanding that he could revert to law at the end of the year if he still inclined to that profession. But after one year in the office of his preceptor, Dr. Grant, of Danielsville, he found himself thoroughly in love with medicine. He then went to Lexington, Ky., and entered the medical department of the Transylvania University. But after one season there he decided to complete his medical studies in Philadelphia, and so entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania for the remainder of his course. He graduated from this institution in 1839. It should be borne in mind that he had to make the major part of his journeys from Georgia to these northernly points on horse-back. This speaks well for his ideals and determination. He put forth unusual effort to get the best available preparation for his work; for there were schools much nearer home, requiring shorter courses. And this is not all. He went to New York immediately after graduation and entered a hospital service—the most important element in the education of a physician, though hundreds of graduates down to the present day do not avail themselves of it.

He set up in practice at Jefferson, Ga., a town near his old home. Here he made the discovery. His first experiments were considered uncanny and he was threatened by the community more than once. Unlike Morton, he made no secret of the matter, but told every physician he met about it, and had several physicians and students present by invitation to see his experiments. And as a practical outcome Dr. Joseph B. Carlton of Athens, Ga., extracted a tooth under ether in November, 1844—two years before Morton began the use of ether, and one month before Wells first tried gas.

Dramatic Death of Dr. Long

Dr. Long postponed publishing his discovery in scientific journals for good reasons. He was waiting for more extended application of it before going into print. He was not a man to rush into print. He published his work to his neighboring physicians just as Morton and Jackson did, but Morton's and Jackson's circle was wider than his and the news traveled faster. As Sir James Paget puts it, "the fault was one of position rather than of neglect." In 1850 Dr. Long left Jefferson and moved to Atlanta, the Atlanta house in which he lived is still standing (1909) on the corner of Peachtree and Luckie streets, opposite the city's principal hotel.

In 1851, however, he moved to Athens, Ga., where he practiced throughout the remainder of his life. During the war he was in charge of an army hospital at Athens, having been detailed by the Governor for this service. Later he was commissioned also a medical officer of the United States army.

Comes now the dramatic close of a great career.

More or less impoverished by the ravages of war, Crawford W. Long stuck to the exacting strain of a wide general practice literally to the last minute of his life. By this dauntless adherence to duty he recovered his shattered fortunes and left his family in comfortable circumstances—notwithstanding a current notion to the contrary.

Thus it was the night of June the 6th, 1879, found him still in harness. On this particular evening he sent word home that he would not reach there for the evening meal, as he was obliged to attend a patient in confinement; and that it might be late before he could return. Therefore, his youngest daughter, retired without awaiting his return.

She had not slept long, however, before she had a dream in which she saw her father stretched upon a couch in death. The vision so disturbed her that she awoke in great agitation. And while her sisters were still attempting to quiet her, there came a rap at the casement of a French window leading onto the veranda. Such tapping at this window was a common signal employed by neighbors who came for the doctor at night. But somehow the family felt a premonition of evil in the second of that light rap; and they opened the window in a state of alarm which was scarcely greater when a breathless messenger told them that the father lay dead on a couch at the patient's house, just as his daughter had seen him in the dream.

"Death in June" was a favorite poem with Dr. Long and he had said that he hoped to pass away in that month. His wish was granted. While ushering a new life into the world, he fell at the bedside stricken with heart-failure and lost his own. When those present rushed to him, he instructed them to administer strychnine to himself; when he rallied, he gave instructions for the comfort of the mother and the child, and his last words before he lost consciousness were directions for the relief of his patient.

So died Dr. Crawford Williamson Long—as nobly as he had lived.

UNCLE REMUS'S HOME MAGAZINE

DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG AND HIS GREAT DISCOVERY

Interesting Story of the Discovery of Anaesthesia as Given in a Paper by Dr. I. H. Goss of This City. Sketch of the Famous Georgian Who Gave To the World This Great Boon.

It is peculiarly appropriate that the Georgia Medical Association should meet in annual sesion in this city, the home o fthe great discoverer of anesthesia, Dr. Crawford W. Long.

For, indeed, no discovery ever so much aided the medical profession as that which was given to the world by this illustrious Georgian.

While the discovery was made in Jefferson, Ga. Dr. Long for the greater part of his life was a citizen of Athens, living on Prince avenue in the house now owned and occupied by Messrh. T. J. and F. C. Shackelford

There was and still is much discussion as to the discovery of anaesthesia, some claiming that Dr. Long did not publish the discovery before it was published by others, but the investigation of scholarly men the world over has in the main resulted in decisions favorable to the claim of Dr. Long to priority. In fact, no one disputes the fact that he first administered ether for purpose of surgical operation, but there are many who claim that to be a discovery it must be published to the world and that on this point Dr. Long did not measure up to the requirements. This argument is not well taken, for he did publish it in a way, by telling all the physicians in this section of the state and it was used by physicians in this city before its discovery was announced by any other physician than Long himself.

Georgia has recognized his claim to the honor of this discovery in a noble manner by choosing him as one of the two Georgians whose statues are to be placed in Statuary Hall in the national capitol. It is a striking coincidence that the other Georgian singled out for this honor is Alexander H. Stephens, who was the room-mate of Crawford W. Long, while a student in the University of Georgia.

A few years since Dr. Isham H. Goss, of this city, read a splendid paper on this subject, which later on was published in the Journal-Record of Medicine. It was as follows:

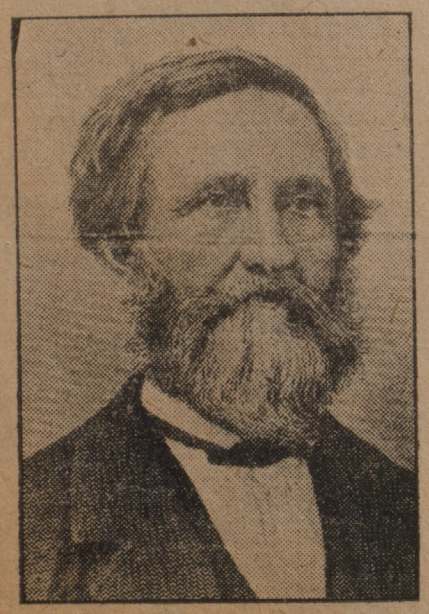
We have been taught that medical operations have been tempered by forms of anaesthesia "since the days whereof of the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The suggestion has been made that the "deep sleep" that the Creator "caused to fall upon Adam" was the germ idea of anesthesia. There are traditions that the Assyrians employed digital compression of the carotid arteries to produce anaesthesia; also that the Egyptian used Indian hemp and the juice of the poppy to cause drowsiness before surgical operations.

The Odyssey informs us that a "sorrow easing drug" was given by Helen to Ulysses. The younger Pliny describes the use of mandragora as a narcotic, and Galen speaks of its power to paralyze sensation. In the twelfth-century in Celtic manuscript on materia medica mention is made of a draught which was used by the early Irish to induce sleep; and in the fifteenth century, on occasion of surgical operations, patients were put to sleep by means of that which was termed "The Sleeping Sponge." Reginald Scott in the sixteenth century tells of an anaesthetic made of opium, mandragora bark, and henbane root; and Shakespeare's references to "drowsy syrups" are proverbial. Opium as an anaesthetic—both by inhalation and by internal administration—is declared to have been used in the eighteenth century, and during the same period other means of producing insensibility were suggested.

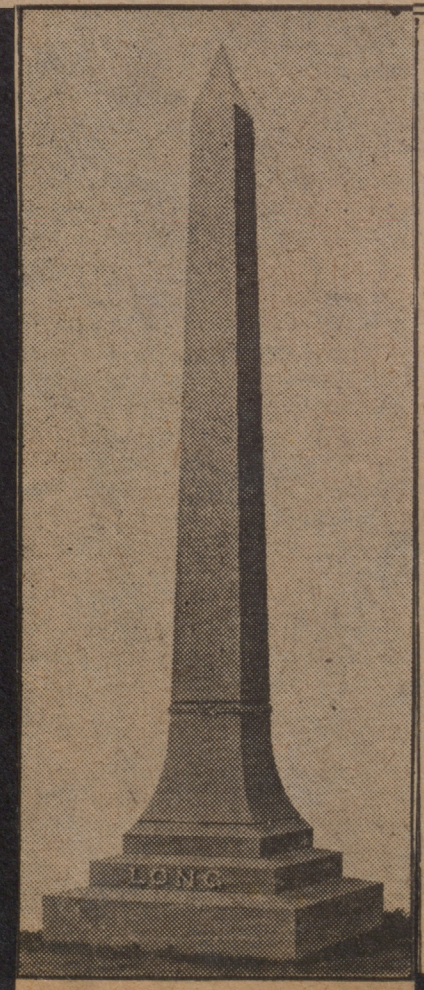
It were a work of supererogation for me to remind this distinguished presence of the brilliant discoveries in chemistry which created a new epoch in the history of anaesthesia; first, the discovery of Priestly, which led to administering gases and vapors by inhalation; then followed the experiments of Beddoes; the researches of Humphrey Davy on nitrous oxide; the inhalation of sulphuric ether, by Woolcombe, of Plymouth; and the conculsion of Faraday, in 1818, that the vapor of sulphuric ether produced similar effects to those caused by nitrous oxide. All of these valuable discoveries are now as a tale oft told, as is also the fact that Professor Thompson, of Glasgow, amused his students by occasionally permitting them to inhale ether and nitrous oxide until they became unconscious and appeared to be insensible to pain.

Says a well-known writer upon the subject of anaesthesia: "It is extraordinary that among all the investigators who for so many years stood upon the brink of a great discovery, no one venteured over thethreshhold."

That the practical understanding of anaesthesia finally came, and came in an unexpected way, if such knowledge may ever be called indirect, is known to all within the sound of my voice. It is my privilege and my pleasure today to memorialize the great discoverer of anaesthesia, both because of his valuable work, and because the United States, the State of Georgia, and our medical association may claim him as their own.



DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG,
Discoverer of Anaesthesio.



MONUMENT TO LONG

On the first day of November, 1815, Crawford W. Long was born in the State of Georgia, in the village of Danielsville, a place of such modest proportions as to merit the affirmation of Washington Irving when he said: 'Genius loves to bring forth her offspring in by-corners. She seems to delight in disappointing the assiduities of art, and to glory in the vigor of chance productions. She scatters her seeds to the winds, and though some may perish among stony places, others struggle bravely up into sunshine."

The ancestry of the discoverer of anaesthesia was highly respectable. His paternal grandfather, Captain Samuel Long, of Pennsylvania, distinguished himself during the Revolutionary War; he was one of General Lafayette's officers at Yorktown, and saw the independence of his country triumphantly established. He moved to Georgia, and here his son, James Long, became a superior scholar, a profound student of the law, was for years a member of the Senate and was regarded as one of the prominent men of the commonwealth. James Long was an intimate friend of Georgia's great statesman, William H. Crawford, and as a result of this friendly relation he gave to his first born son the name of Crawford.

MISS EMMA LONG,
Daughter of Dr. Crawford W. Long,
Who will Unveil Monument.

If it were possible to penetrate the remote and occult sources of character and temperament as they are transmitted from one generation to another, perhaps we might trace the force and beauty which governed the life of Crawford W. Long, to the en-

during impression stamped upon his imagination by the sentiments of his distinguished parentage.

Be that as it may, he certainly had no cause to be ashamed of his ancestry. We have no superstition for that which is termed "blue blood," especially when it is the reproach of degenerate offspring, but we very properly rejoice with the man who can trace his descent from an honored line.

Crawford W. Long early displayed signs of unusual ability. His primary education was quickly accomplished, and he matriculated at Franklin College—now the University of Georgia—at a peculiarly early age, graduating from this institutian when only nineteen, standing second in his class, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts. After studying for one year at the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated from that renowned institution, where he had largely and successfully devoted time to experimental work. He then spent a year in New York, and while there attained reputation as a skillful surgeon.

In 1841, because of family importunities, Crawford W. Long returned to Georgia. He began the practice of medicine in the village of Jefferson, far from the bustle of the great world, remote from railroads and other necessities of modern life, truly a "nestling place for genius."

Dr. Long, albeit yet a young man, soon acquired an extensive practice. His abilities were apparent. His quiet, thoughtful bearing attracted people to him. It may be declared that there was more in his silence than in the words of many men. Throughout life Dr. Long was one of those men, whom, according to George Eliot, "we can best know by entering with them their homes, and hearing the voice with which they speak to the aged and young about their hearthstone, and witnessing their careful thought for the everyday wants of everyday companions." He bore a fine character, and "character," says Phillips Brooks, "is like a bell which rings out sweet music, and which, when even accidentally touched, resounds with music."

It was apparent to both old and young that Crawford W. Long had come into the world to better his fellow creatures. His office became the place of sojourn of those who desired a pleasant evening, especially of the young men of the village. About that time the inhalation of laughing gas, as an exhilarant, was much discussed. Lectures on chemistry would sometimes entertain by giving a "nitrous oxide party," during which the participants would become drunk from its inspiration. It was in the winter of 1841 that some young friends importuned Dr. Long to permit them to indulge this pastime in his office. The physician had no means of preparing nitrous oxide gas, but suggested that sulphuric ether would produce similar exhilaration. The ether was produced; the young men inhaled and became hilarious. During the period of mirth some of them received bruises. The young medical practitioner noted that these bruises were not accompanied with pain. In consequence he divined that ether must have the power of rendering one insensible to pain, and from this simple observation came the great discovery of anaesthesia.

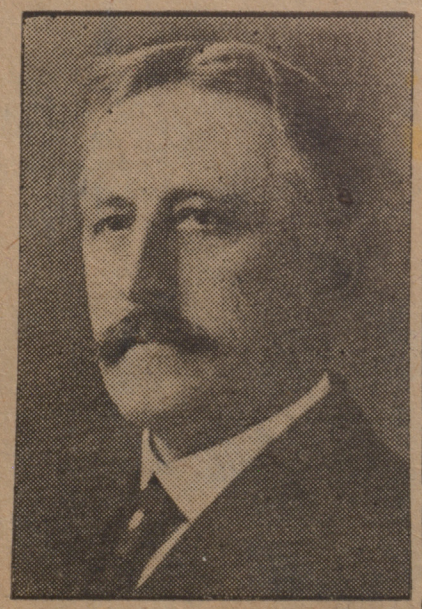
Just here it may not be improper to remind ourselves that many of the brightest achievements of science are the results of slight observations, as the incident of Sir Isaac Newton and

The Tre in This Picture Marks Spot Where Anaesthesia was Discovered in Jefferson, Ga., March March 30, 1842.

the falling apple proves. We are taught that the art of printing, probably the parent of more good than all others, owes its origin to rude impressions taken from letters carved on the bark of a beech tree—so trivial a the chance observation of steam hissing from a bottle just emptied and placed casually near to a fire. We are also taught that electricity was discovered by some one noticing that a piece of rubbed glass attracted bits of paper. Every one now appreciates the importance of these wonders, yet they were the results of slight observations.

"Nothing is too little for the attention of man," says an old maxim upon the walls of the workshop of Peter the Great. The thoughtful subject of this paper found nothing in his profession too small for careful attention. He promptly determined to prove the value of his discovery, and during the month of March, 1842, ether was administered to Mr. James Venable until he was completely anaesthetized, then a small cystic tumor was taken from the back of his neck. To the amazement of the patient he experienced no pain, and surely this was complete anaesthesia. From five to eight other cases, testing the anaesthetic power of ether, were satisfactorily dealt with by Dr. Long during the years 1842 and 1843—quite a goodly number when it is remembered that surgical operations were not frequent in the country practice of a young phyiscian more than half a century ago.

Dr. Crawford Long's surgical operations, under ether, were exhibited to medical men and also to persons of the community, as established by affidavits of persons operated upon, and of witnesses to the operations. Says Ange De Laperrirere, M. D., of Jackson County: "I do certify that the facts of Dr. C. W. Long using sulphuric ether by inhalation to prevent pain in surgical operations, was frequently spoken of and became notorious in the County of Jackson, Georgia, in the year 1843." In May, 1843, Drs. R. D. Moore and Joseph B. Carlton,



DR. W. B. HARDMAN, Commerce, Councilor Ninth District.

for many years leading physicians in the city of Athens, Georgia, discussed the trial of Dr. C. W. Long's discovery in a case of surgery before them. They were unfortunately prevented from making the experiment by having none of the fluid at hand. Mrs. Emma Carlton, widow of Dr. Joseph B. Carlton, who died recently in Athens after living here for many years, signed the following: "I do certify that Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Jefferson, Jackson County, advised my husband, Dr. Joseph B. Carlton, a resident of Athens, Georgia, to try sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic in his practice. In November or December, 1844, in Jefferson, Georgia, while on a visit to that place, in the office of Dr. Long, my husband extracted a tooth from a boy who was under the influence, by inhalation, of sulphuric ether, without pain—the boy not knowing when it was done. I further certify that the fact of Dr. Long using sulphuric ether, by inhalation, to prevent pain, was frequently spoken of in the County of Jackson at this time, and was quite notorious."

It is to be regretted that Dr. Long did not at once make known to the world his great discovery of anaesthesia. Considered from a present point of view, his delay seems extraordinary. But it must not be forgotten that since that period the world has moved with exceeding rapidity. Sixty-five years ago, for a young medical practitioner in an obscure village, far from contact with centers of thought, removed from railroads, enjoying but modest postal facilities, with no great hospital organizations or medical associations to confirm his professional research, for a modest, diffident, young physician to claim so startling a discovery as anaesthesia has proven to be, without first securing most exhaustive proof of its worth, would have brought upon him the adverse criticism of his elders, and possibly the laughter of his colleagues.

Dr. Crawford Long as a young man, in his maturity and when "nearing life's last white milestone," was ever a modest, unassuming gentleman. He sought no vain aspirations. He was only a wise, patient, careful seeker after truth. He worked and waited resolving to make the most comprehensive report of his discovery, after testing all kinds of cases. His great work was slowly stealing forth and beginning to perform its beneficent and beautiful office, but he, the author was standingly quietly back in the shadow. He was hoping much, but at the same time was ruling himself, thereby meeting the application of John Milton's words when he said: "He who ruleth himself is more than a king."

Had Dr. Crawford Long promptly made know the results of his experiment it would have assured the distinguished honors to which he was entitled and would have prevented long-continued controversy as to who was really the discoverer of anaesthesia. A careful examination of the question clearly shows that two and a half years elapsed after the discovery by Crawford W. Long, before Dr. Wells, of Hartford, knew the anaesthetic power of nitrous oxide; that four and a half years passed after Dr. Long's initial experiment before Dr. Morton claimed to have the same knowledge. Morton is declared to have received the suggestion from Jackson; the latter claims to have made the discovery about the time Dr. Long made it, but left it to Morton to practically prove. Says Hugh H. Young, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, in his interesting pamphlet entitled, "Long, the Discoverer of Anaesthesia," "The immediate and universal use of anaesthesia in surgery is due to the great Boston surgeons, Warren, Hayward and Bigelow."

In 1849, Morton petitioned Congress for a reward as the discoverer, but e was opposed by the friends of Wells who presented volumes of testimony to the Senate of the United States in behalf of their candidate, but Jackson afterwards acknowledged the justice of Dr. Long's cause. For five years Crawford W. Long refused to take any part in the controversy. Never, indeed, did he ask pecuniary reward, but he naturally desired to be recognized as the discoverer of anaesthesia, and to that effect wrote an article for the Boston Medical Journal.

Confronted by so formidable an op- FOUR HRD ponent as Long, the friends of Morton and Wells finally seemed to lose hope, the bill before congress was allowed to die, and it was never resurrected. In 1877 Dr. J. Marion Sims investigated the claims of Dr. Long to the discovery of anaesthesia, and was convinced of their merit. He demanded their recognition by the medical profession, Dr. Long especially desiring the endorsement of the American Medical Association. It was but a short time afterwards that Dr. Long died, on the 16th day of June, 1878, in the city of Athens, Georgia, for many years the place of his residence.

LONG and HIS DISCOVERY

—BY—

ISHAM H. GOSS, M. D.,

ATHENS, GA.

MEMBER STATE BOARD MEDICAL EXAMINERS, MEMBER AMERICAN AND STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS, MEMBER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND SOUTHERN SURGEONS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION RAILWAY SURGEONS.

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LONG AND HIS DISCOVERY.

BY I. H. GOSS, M. D., ATHENS, GA.

We have been taught that medical operations have been tempered by forms of anesthesia "since the days whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The suggestion has been made that the "deep sleep" that the Creator "caused to fall upon Adam" was the germ idea of anesthesia. There are traditions that the Assyrians employed digital compression of the carotid arteries to produce anaesthesia; also that the Egyptian used Indian hemp and the juice of the poppy to cause drowsiness before surgical operations.

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If it were possible to penetrate the remote and occult sources of character and temperament as they are transmitted from one generation to another, perhaps we might trace the force and beauty which governed the life of Crawford W. Long, to the enduring impressions stamped upon his imagination by the sentiments of his distinguished parentage.

Be that as it may, he certainly had no cause to be ashamed of his ancestry. We have no superstitious veneration for that which is termed "blue blood," especially when it is the reproach of degenerate offspring, but we very properly rejoice with the man who can trace his descent from an honored line.

Crawford W. Long early displayed signs of unusual ability. His primary education was quickly accomplished, and he matriculated at Franklin College—now the University of Georgia—at a peculiarly early age, graduating from this institution when only nineteen, standing second in his class, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts. After studying for one year at the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated from that renowned institution, where he had largely and successfully devoted time to experimental work. He then spent a year in New York, and while there attained reputation as a skillful surgeon.

In 1841, because of family importunities, Crawford W. Long returned to Georgia. He began the practice of medicine in the village of Jefferson, far from the bustle of the great world, remote from railroads and other necessities of modern life, truly a "nestling place for genius."

Dr. Long, albeit, yet a young man, soon acquired an extensive practice. His abilities were apparent. His quiet, thoughtful bearing attracted people to him. It may be declared that there was more in his *silence* than in the *words* of many men. Throughout life Dr. Long was one of those men whom, according to George Eliot, "we can best know by entering with them their homes, and hearing the voice with which they speak to the aged and young about their hearthstone, and witnessing their careful thought for the everyday wants of everyday companions," He bore a fine character, and "character," says Phiilips Brooks, "is like a bell which rings out sweet music, and which, when even accidentally touched, resounds with music."

It was apparent to both old and young that Crawford W. Long had come into the world to better his fellow creatures. His office became the place of sojourn of those who desired a pleasant evening, especially of the young men of the village. About that time the inhalation of laughing gas, as an exhilarant, was much discussed. Lecturers on chemistry would sometimes entertain by giving a "nitrous oxide party," during which the participants would become drunk from its inspiration. It was in the winter of 1841 that some young friends importuned Dr. Long to permit them to indulge this pastime in his office. The physician had no means of preparing nitrous oxide gas, but suggested that sulphuric ether would produce similar exhilaration. The ether was produced; the young men inhaled and became hilarious. During the period of mirth some of them received bruises. The young medical practitioner noted that these bruises were not accompan-

ied with pain. In consequence he divined that ether must have the power of rendering one insensible to pain, and from this simple observation came the great discovery of anaesthesia.

Just here it may not be improper to remind ourselves that many of the brightest achievements of science are the results of slight observations, as the incident of Sir Isaac Newton and the falling apple proves. We are taught that the art of printing, probably the parent of more good than all others, owes its origin to rude impressions taken from letters carved on the bark of a beech tree—so trivial a matter that thousands would have passed it over with neglect. We are taught that the stupendous results of the steam engine may be traced to the chance observation of steam issuing from a bottle just emptied and placed casually near to a fire. We are also taught that electricity was discovered by some one noticing that a piece of rubbed glass attracted bits of paper. Every one now appreciates the importance of these wonders, yet they were the results of slight observations.

"Nothing is too little for the attention of man," says an old maxim upon the walls of the workshop of Peter the Great. The thoughtful subject of this paper found nothing in his profession too small for careful attention. He promptly determined to prove the value of his discovery, and during the month of March, 1842, ether was administered to Mr. James Venable until he was completely anaesthetized, then a small cystic tumor was taken from the back of his neck. To the amazement of the patient he experienced no pain, and surely this was complete anaesthesia From five to eight other cases, testing the anaesthetic power of ether, were satisfactorily dealt with by Dr. Long during the years 1842 and 1843—quite a goodly number when it is remembered that surgical operations were not frequent in the country practice of a young physician more than half a century ago.

Dr. Crawford Long's surgical operations, under ether, were exhibited to medical men and also to persons of the community, as established by affidavits of persons operated upon, and of witnesses to the operations. Says Ange De Laperriere, M. D., of Jackson County: "I do certify that the facts of Dr. C. W. Long using sulphuric ether by inhalation to prevent pain in surgical operations, was frequently spoken of and became notorious in the County of Jackson, Georgia, in the year 1843." In May, 1843, Drs. R. D. Moore and Joseph B. Carlton, for many years leading physicians in the city of Athens, Georgia, discussed the trial of Dr. C. W. Long's discovery in a case of surgery before

them. They were unfortunately prevented from making the experiment by having none of the fluid at hand. Mrs. Emma Carlton, widow of Dr. Joseph B. Carlton, who died recently in Athens after living here for many years, signed the following: "I do certify that Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Jefferson, Jackson County, advised my husband, Dr. Joseph B. Carlton, a resident of Athens, Georgia, to try sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic in his practice. In November or December, 1844, in Jefferson, Georgia, while on a visit to that place, in the office of Dr. Long, my husband extracted a tooth from a boy who was under the influence, by inhalation, of sulphuric ether, without pain—the boy not knowing when it was done. I further certify that the fact of Dr. Long using sulphuric ether, by inhalation, to prevent pain, was frequently spoken of in the County of Jackson at this time, and was quite notorious."

It is to be regretted that Dr. Long did not *at once* make known to the world his great discovery of anaesthesia. Considered from a present point of view, his delay seems extraordinary. But it must not be forgotten that since that period the world has moved with exceeding rapidity. Sixty-five years ago, for a young medical practitioner in an obscure village, far from contact with centers of thought, removed from railroads, enjoying but modest postal facilities, with no great hospital organizations or medical associations to confirm his professional research, for a modest, diffident, young physician to claim so startling a discovery as anaesthesia has proven to be, without first securing most exhaustive proof of its worth, would have brought upon him the adverse criticism of his elders, and possibly the laughter of his colleagues.

Dr. Crawford Long as a young man, in his maturity, and when "nearing life's last white milestone," was ever a modest, unassuming gentleman. He sought no vain publicity. He fostered no extravagant aspirations. He was only a wise, patient, careful seeker after truth. He worked and waited, resolving to make the most comprehensive report of his discovery, after testing all kinds of cases. His great work was slowly stealing forth and beginning to perform its beneficient and beautiful office, but he, the author, was standing quietly back in the shadow. He was hoping much, but at the same time was ruling himself, thereby meeting the application of John Milton's words when he said: "He who ruleth himself is more than a king."

Had Dr. Crawford Long promptly made known the results of his experiment it would have assured the distinguished honors to which he was entitled, and would have prevented long-continued controversy as to who was really the discoverer of anaesthesia. A careful examination of the question clearly shows that two and a half years elapsed after the discovery by Crawford W. Long, before Dr. Wells, of Hartford, knew the anaesthetic power of nitrous oxide; that four and a half years passed after Dr. Long's initial experiment before Dr. Morton claimed to have the same knowledge. Morton is declared to have received the suggestion from Jackson; the latter claims to have made the discovery about the time Dr. Long made it, but left it to Morton to practically prove. Says Hugh H. Young, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, in his intersting pamphlet entitled, "Long, the Discoverer of Anaesthesia," "The immediate and universal *use* of anaesthesia in surgery is due to the great Boston surgeons, Warren, Hayward and Bigelow."

In 1849, Morton petitioned Congress for a reward as the discoverer, but he was opposed by the friends of Wells and Jackson The friends of Morton and Wells presented volumes of testimony to the Senate of the United States in behalf of their candidates, but Jackson afterwards acknowledged the justice of Dr. Long's cause. For five years Crawford W. Long refused to take any part in the controversy. Never, indeed, did he ask pecuniary reward, but he naturally desired to be recognized as the discoverer of anaesthesia, and to that effect wrote an article for the Boston Medical Journal.

Confronted by so formidable an opponent as Long, the friends of Morton and Wells finally seemed to lose hope, the bill before Congress was allowed to die, and it was never resurrected. In 1877, Dr. J. Marion Sims investigated the claims of Dr. Long to the discovery of anaesthesia, and was convinced of their merit. He demanded their recognition by the medical profession, Dr. Long especially desiring the endorsement of the American Medical Association. It was but a short time afterwards that Dr. Long died, on the 16th day of June, 1878, in the city of Athens, Georgia, for many years the place of his residence.

The "Eclectic Medical Association" soon passed a decree in favor of Long, as did a number of minor societies; and Dr. Henri Stuart, founder of the Woman's Hospital in New York, presented a portrait of the discoverer of anaesthesia to the University of Georgia. A report has been circulated that a statute to the honor

of Dr. Long has been placed in the City of Paris, France, but I am not informed as to the accuracy of such report.

Georgia has all along recognized Dr. Crawford W. Long as the discoverer of anaesthesia, and when Governor Alexander H. Stephens was requested to name two great Georgians whose portraits might hang in the National Gallery, he designated Oglethorpe and Long. Thus Georgia has recognized her distinguished son, but Georgia has been slow, very slow, in paying *all* of the tribute due her renowned dead, for the memory of this son has not yet been perpetuated in marble or bronze. The village of his birth, the other village which was the scene of his discovery, the town of his long residence and now custodian of his remains, the State Medical Association, the State University, the State herself, have yet failed to erect a public memorial to Crawford W. Long. The neglect has been unfortunate, and it should be quickly remedied.

To preserve the memory of thtose who have conferred great benefits, is both a privilege and a duty. To honor the illustrious dead is to stimulate the living to higher ideals and loftier ambitions. It is a usage sanctioned by the wisdom of many ages of civilization. A Southern orator has said: "The city of ancient Athens was full of the memorials of actual history. Every street and square from the Piraeus to the Acropolis were adorned with statues of great men of the commonwealth, and twenty-one centuries have not extinguished this sentiment of veneration for the illustrious dead. Memorials of such men are to be found in every civilized land. On the banks of the Danube there stands a noble marble structure, called the Hall of Heroes, filled with effigies of the great sons of Germany. By the soft blue waters of Lake Lucerne stands the Chapel of William Tell. In the black aisle of the old cathedral at Innspruck, the peasant kneels before the statue of Andreas Hofer. In her senate hall England bids her sculptors still to place the images of her noblest sons. Two hundred years after the death of Shakespeare a monument is erected to honor him, though his own works had already immortalized the name. Even now plans are being made for erecting a building in Washington City to memorialize Thomas Jefferson. The memory of Dr. Benjamin Rush is perpetuated in stone; and everywhere we may find similar tributes to the great men of various callings. In the City of Washington rises a monument to the Father of his Country—this great American republic of ours.

Gentlemen of our Georgia Medical Association, let us not defraud *our* illustrious dead of their rightful memorials. Let us wait no longer to proclaim by noble, beautiful and enduring art, this one of our number who gave an unsurpassed gift to his profession and to the world.

We are to be congratulated that some have not been so unmindful as we, concerning this obligation, for a gentle reminder of our duty has quite recently come to us from that distinguished body, the State Federation of Women's Clubs—an organization that today a most potent factor for good in things educational, industrial and beautiful.

The Athens Chapter of the Federation of Women's Clubs has gladly undertaken the task of collecting an amount sufficient to erect a monument in honor of Dr. Long. This monument is to be at Athens, where repose the remains of the great discoverer, and will be erected in the name of the Medical Fraternity of Georgia. It is the earnest desire of those interested in this admirable undertaking to have a monument ready for unveiling during the gathering of our Medical Association at Athens in 1909.

Let us not prove forgetful of our interest in this memorial. In conformity with the usages sanctioned by ages, in conformity with the custom of our own time and our own country, in conformity with loving remembrance for our distinguished dead, let us unite our energies with those who are cheerfully and happily praparing to perpetuate in marble or bronze the memory of Crawford W. Long, the great discoverer of anaesthesia. Then may we exclaim with the poet:

"Patriots have toiled and in their country's cause
Died nobly. And their deeds, as they deserve
Receive proud recompense. We give in charge
Their name to the sweet lyre. The historic muse,
Proud of the treasure, marches with it down
To latest times; and sculpture in her turn
Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass
To guard them and immortalize her trust."

DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG
Whose Name Is Immortal

DISCOVERER OF ANAESTHESIA.

Dr. Joseph Jacobs, Who Was an Apprentice in the Drug Store of the Noted Physician, Gives Some Interesting Facts About Dr. Long.

Doctor Crawford W. Long.

The great and original discoverer of anaesthesia.

That is a subject which is always interesting—a subject to which justice has not been done, probably will ont be done in this generation.

Shakespeare said that the evil which men do lived after them, the good is oft interred with their bones.

A great truth no doubt—but it is certain that the good—the great good—which Dr. Crawford W. Long did was not interred with his bones.

Concerning his discovery of anaesthesia Doctor Long said:

"My only wish about it is to be regarded as a benefactor of my race."

If there ever was a grand and noble benefactor of his race on earth Dr. Crawford W. Long was one.

It requires no argument to prove this. It is indisputable.

But if argument were required there is abundance of it in reach.

In a brief sketch like this will be found no logic, but only some interesting facts about the man and his work.

Dr. Joseph Jacobs, of this city, knew Dr. Long well, and talks most interestingly of him. Asked to talk about him yesterday, Dr. Jacobs said:

DR. JOE JACOBS TALKS.

"It was in 1874 that I entered the drugstore of Long & Billups, at Athens, as apprentice and remained there several years. I saw him almost daily. In addition to being the first discoverer of anaesthesia, he was a fine druggist, a physician with a heavy practice and an excellent business man. He looked after the affairs of the drugstore very closely in the intervals of his practice and the visits to his plantations in Jackson county."

"Mention some remarkable thing about him?"

"One of the most remarkable points about Dr. Long," said he, "was his great modesty of manner. He was an extremely modest gentleman—almost diffident. If a lady spoke to him he would scratch his head in an almost nervous way. A more quiet, gentle and unassuming man never lived."

"He was not austere?"

"By no means. Many people may have thought that he was a man of stern, severe character—but such was not the case. While not a popular man in the common acceptation of the term, while he made no studied effort to play the agreeable to all people—yet to those whom he liked, to his close friends, he was a most genial man.

gia Medical society, when other eminent physicians are spoken of in eulogy, the worth and work of Dr. Long is rarely spoken of even among the profession which for nearly half a century he adorned and elevated.

"Inasmuch as this great man was born, lived, made his great discovery and died in Georgia, it strikes me that there ought to be found some means of signalizing his great life and work in the eyes of the people—of perpetuating his good services to mankind in the minds of the people.

SUGGESTS A MONUMENT.

"There ought to be a monument erected to him in the heart of Atlanta, the capital of Georgia. It should stand right out there in the public square at the intersection of Marietta and Peachtree streets. And there should also be a statue and oil painting of this great and good man in the capitol at Washington. I would willingly give $500 as my contribution to a monument to Dr. Long to be erected out there on the public square, right in the heart of Atlanta. There is no question of it, Dr. Long and his great discovery

"At what age was the discovery made?"

"At the age of 26, in the year 1842."

It is interesting to trace the points concerning the efforts to find some agent capable of preventing pain in surgical operations. Due credit is here given to Dr. Luther B. Grandy, from whose admirable pamphlet on "Some New Data Relative to the Work of Dr. Crawford W. Long," the information is derived.

In 1839 Velpeau, of Paris, described these attempts as chimerical; and in 1846 Sir Benjamin Brodie, of London, said that physicians and surgeons had been looking in vain, from the days of Hippocrates, for the means of allaying or preventing bodily pain.

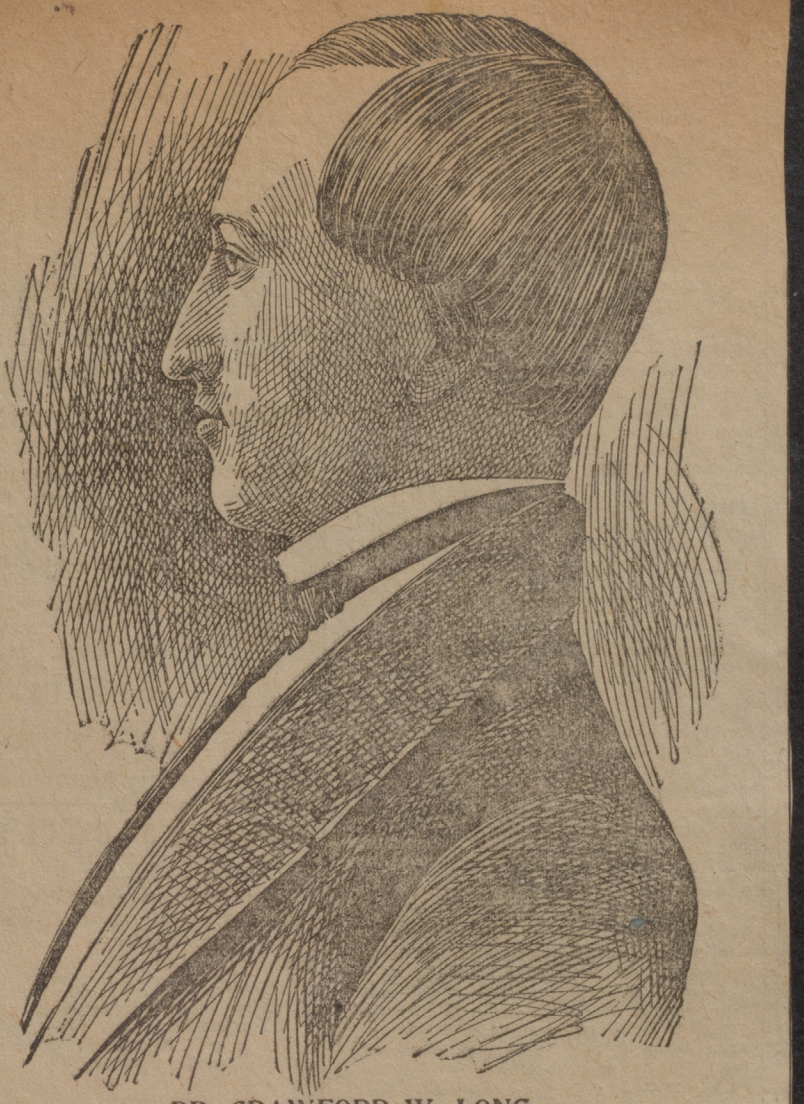
Yet, four years and a half before Sir Benjamin's statement was made surgical anaesthesia, under the influence of ether, had become a demonstrated fact in the hands of Dr. Crawford W. Long in a Georgia village.

A man of no less distinction than Dr. J. Marion Sims claimed the honor of this discovery for Dr. Long. His article appeared in the Virginia Medical Monthly for May, 1877.

The circumstances which led to Dr. Long's first operation were described by himself in a letter to Hon. D. L. Swain, L. L. D., June 4, 1866.

LETTER BY DR. LONG.

"In December, 1841," says the letter, "a company of young men were in my office, and requested me to prepare some nitrous oxide gas for inhalation. I informed them that I did not have the necessary apparatus for working it, but that I had an article which would produce like exhilarating effects and which I considered equally safe.



DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG.

The Above Cut Is From a Painting of the Great Georgia Physician Who Was the Discoverer of Anaesthesia.

"They expressed a desire to inhale it, and it was administered that night to most of the company.

"They were so well pleased with the effects that it soon became fashionable to inhale the ether, and I noticed persons while under its influence receive injuries which were sufficient to produce pain, but on inquiring of them if they suffered any pain, they uniformly told me that they had not.

"I noticed one young man receive an injury of the ankle joint which disabled him for several days, and he informed me that he did not feel the slightest pain until the effects of the ether had passed off.

"Observing these facts, I was led to believe that surgical operations might be performed without pain, and proposed to the gentleman on whom my first operation was done that if he would submit to the operation while etherized, I would charge nothing, or only a nominal fee, for operating."

FIRST SURGICAL OPERATION.

This operation was for the removal of a tumor from the neck of James M. Venable and was performed on March the 30th, 1842. A second tumor was removed from the same patient June 6, following.

These operations were done in the presence of James E. Hayes, A. T. Thurmond, W. H. Thurmond, E. S. Rowls, afterwards a practicing physician, and perhaps others.

Certificates of these gentlemen were before Dr. Grandy, from whose pamphlet I am freely quoting, besides, also, those of Venable's family.

Meantime Wells, Jackson and Morton were working. With some assistance from each other they arrived, successively, at the anaesthetic properties of nitrous oxide gas and sulphuric ether.

In the Massachusetts General hospital at Boston on October 16, 1846, Morton administered his letheon, under which name he had secured a patent on ether to a patient and a tumor was successfully removed from the neck of a patient. Other operations followed.

They were described in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for November, 1846, by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow.

Dr. Long seeing that he was anticipated in the matter of publication began at once to collect the evidence in proof of his own work. He obtained the affidavits of those operated upon, with dates, the sworn statements of witnesses and of those who knew of the operations and his first article appeared with some of these certificates in the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, Augusta, Ga., for December, 1849.

BILL IN CONGRESS.

In 1852 a bill was introduced in congress to purchase Morton's patent for $100,000. It was opposed by Dr. Charles T. Jackson and the friends of Wells. Dr. Long's claims were presented. They proved formidable enough to prevent Morton from getting the appropriation.

In 1854 Jackson paid Long a visit in Athens. He was convinced of Dr. Long's priority in the discovery. He proposed to him to lay their claims conjointly before congress as the real discovers of anaesthesia.

Dr. Long declined Jackson's suggestions, and instructed Senator Dawson of Georgia to make no compromise, but to place his claims solely on their merits.

Dr. Long explained his delay in going into print thus:

"I was anxious before making my publication to try etherization in a sufficient number of cases to fully satisfy my mind that anaesthesia was produced by the ether and was not the effect of the imagination, or owing to any peculiar insusceptibility to pain in the persons operated on."

Wells failed to get the recognition he sought; he committed suicide January 14, 1848.

Morton, while suffering from congestion of the brain, leaped from his buggy near Central park, was taken up unconscious and carried to St. Luke's hospital where he died July 15, 1868.

Jackson became insane and died in an asylum August 28, 1880.

Dr. Long continued to practice his profession at Athens, and his regret at not having received the recognition which he surely deserved did not sadden his life.

DIED IN 1878.

He died of paralysis June 16, 1878.

Dr. Grandy's pamphlet from which the interesting points noted have been taken, has the following beautiful and eloquent paragraph:

"Paul found in his travels many altars erected to as many gods, and in Athens another 'To the Unknown God' so the tourist can see in Hartford, Conn., a bronze statue erected to the memory of Horace Wells; in Mount Auburn cemetery, Boston, a marble shaft to W. T. G. Morton; in Paris, a life size marble statue of Crawford W. Long, and in Boston, a monument of white marble dedicated 'To the Discoverer of Anaesthesia!" It bears no name, but to one familiar with history it recalls the sad story of hopes that were disappointed, ambitions that were defeated and lives that were lost, through their connection with the most humane and beneficent discovery of modern times."

DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG: HIS DISCOVERY OF ANESTHESIA IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT

On Thursday last, in the town of Jefferson, Ga., before an immense concourse of people, there was unveiled a monument which memorializes the most signal achievement in the history of modern surgery: the discovery of anesthesia by an obscure country doctor of Georgia:—

Crawford W. Long.

The search for an effective anodyne with which to mitigate the tortures of intense physical and mental suffering was instituted by the ancients.

Thousands of years were spent in the fruitless effort to find the elusive prescription.

The magical nepenthe of the Homeric legend shows that in the earliest days of Greece it was the dream of the poetic imagination.

But it was reserved for an unheralded country doctor, in what was then the backwoods of north Georgia, to wrest from nature her most carefully guarded secret and to confer upon medical science its greatest boon since the time of Hippocrates.

This red letter day in the calendar of medicine was March 30, 1842.

In the office of Dr. Long, at Jefferson, Ga., were several young men who were studying medicine under him; and it was while the young professor was making some experiments in sulphuric ether before his class that the inhalation of the vapor suggested to his mind the possibilities of the subtle agent.

Frequently the experiments were accompanied by more or less playfulness.

Both instructor and instructed when under the intoxicating effect of the gas were inclined to forget the decorum of the class room and sometimes the experiments ended in violent romps.

On recovering from the ether celebrations, Dr. Long often found that his flesh was bruised, yet he was conscious of having felt no pain while under the power of the drug.

As little as he realized it at the time, he was groping vaguely in the uncertain belt of darkness which bordered upon the greatest discovery of modern times.

The enthusiastic physician determined at the first opportunity to employ the use of sulphuric ether in surgical practice and to watch the result of the experiment.

With country doctors 75 years ago cases which called for surgery were not everyday occurrences.

But finally an occasion offered itself. In the village there lived a youth by the name of J. M. Venable, who was attending the local academy and who was troubled with two large tumors on the back of his neck. He submitted to an operation. Sulphuric ether was applied to the young man's nostrils until the effect became evident, and then deftly and slowly Dr. Long began to use the knife. He successfully removed both tumors.

However, the testimony of the patient was still needed to complete the experiment; and with eager impatience the young doctor waited for returning consciousness in the youth who lay upon the table. In due time he was fully rewarded.

It was the positive declaration of the patient on emerging from the influence of the gas that he had not experienced the slightest pain from the operation; and an affidavit was subsequently made to this effect.

But discoveries often come by doubles. Dr. Long gave little thought to the exploitation of his wonderful achievement. He expected to use it in his practice; but never once did the idea enter the back of his head to secure patent rights or to convert to individual profit what belonged to mankind.

The fact that he charged only $2 for his first operation will suffice to emphasize by what multiples the value of his dicovery has since grown.

Time went on; and strange to say, there appeared at length upon the scene three rival claimants for the ethereal honors:

Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., and W. G. T. Morton and Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, Mass.

Wells was a dentist who experimented in his laboratory with nitrous oxide gas.

Morton was also a dentist. But he possessed the commercial instinct to such an extent that he stood outside the ethical pale. In collaboration with Dr. Jackson, he patented what he called "Letheon," a preparation of sulphuric ether disguised with aromatic oils.

But it was not until November 2, 1844, that Wells made his first experiment, two years and six months after Dr. Long.

And it was not until September 30, 1846, that Morton successfully administered his patent, more than four years after Dr. Long.

Both Wells and Morton were city dentists. They enjoyed the advantage of an excellent stage; and in the matter of publicity they were peculiarly favored.

For this reason a world which is none too prone to inquire into tiresome and minute details was for years disposed to divide the honor between the New England claimants; and handsome monuments in due course of time rose to commemorate the discovery of which they were alleged to be the authors.

But the prior claims of Dr. Long have at length been conceded by candid investigators both North and South.

Even so conservative an authority as the New International Encyclopedia says that the consensus of critical opinion admits of little doubt upon the subject.

Dr. Marion Sims, of New York, published a pamphlet in which he proved beyond question the priority of Dr. Long's claim.

And in like manner the palm is awarded by other eminent judges to the modest Georgian.

It was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes who coined the word "anesthesia" to express the effects produced by the application of sulphuric ether in surgical operations.

Thus came to pass an event which was destined to end the age-long dread of the surgeon's knife and to snatch from the jaws of death millions of human sufferers.

To what extent the progress of medicine in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is due to Dr. Long's wonderful achievement is a question which must be left to the profession.

But no one can deny that humanity owes this village physician a debt of gratitude which will never be canceled.

Alexander H. Stephens, in a speech which he delivered at the state university in 1879, suggested that the niches allotted to Georgia in Statuary hall in Washington, D. C., be filled by effigies of the state's two most illustrious representatives: General James Edward Oglethorpe and Dr. Crawford W. Long.

The decision of Georgia to place the true discoverer's effigy in Statuary hall will go far toward righting an old injustice and to secure for Dr. Long the world-wide recognition to which he is entitled.

On the walls of the state capitol in Atlanta hangs a life-size portrait of Dr. Long.

It was the voluntary gift to the commonwealth of Mr. Henry L. Stuart, of New York.

Dr. Long spent the latter years of his life in the classic city of Athens; and on the banks of the winding Oconee his mortal ashes today sleep.

The memorial shaft which was unveiled on Thursday last at Jefferson represents in large measure the munificence of Dr. L. G. Hardman; but the State Medical association shares the credit in part.

But independent of material tributes, the fame of the great benefactor's achievement is secure for all time to come.

So much so that even were it lettered upon the scroll of the heavens it could not be more widely proclaimed.

For to him belongs the distinction of having performed, in an obscure country doctor's office, one of the greatest of modern miracles: the miracle of mingling the sleeping liquid of "Lethe's fabled fountain with the healing waters of Bethesda's pool."

THE DISCOVERY OF ANAESTHESIA

An Original Letter Written by Dr. Crawford W. Long Ordering the Ether.

Some children at play attracted the attention of a Dutch spectacle maker and he gave to the world the telescope.

A swinging lamp in a dim cathedral caught the eye of a young Italian and to that we owe the pendulum clock.

The eagerness of an English boy to join his companions at play sharpened his wits, and with a piece of string he revolutionized the steam engine.

And the discovery which has done more than all else in the world to relieve suffering humanity was due to a young Georgia physician's propensity for fun.

The recent discovery of an old letter and the statements of a living witness furnish fresh and convincing evidence on a question which was disputed for many, many years.

In the state capitol, hanging in a recess between the senate chamber and the hall of the house, is a portrait of Dr. Crawford W. Long. An inscription on a plate attached to the frame says that Dr. Long was the discoverer of ether anaesthesia and that he first used it in an operation on James Venable in March, 1842.

At Hartford, Conn., is a monument erected to the memory of Horace Wells, a dentist, and an inscription states that he was the discoverer of anaesthesia. Wells used nitrous oxide in the extraction of teeth, but did not employ it until December, 1844, two years and a half after Dr. Long had tried it successfully.

W. T. G. Morton and Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, also claimed the credit of first applying an anaesthetic in surgery.

Jackson corresponded with Dr. Long and finally came to Georgia to confer with him. After the interview Jackson stated that he was convinced that Dr. Long was the first to use ether in surgery. The discussion over the original discovery lasted for years and even today credit is sometimes erroneously given in scientific works to others, but the evidence is incontestible that Dr. Long was the original discoverer. Much of the doubt which long enshrouded Dr. Long's claim was cleared up by Dr. T. Marion Sims, of New York, and Dr. Luther B. Grandy, of Atlanta. Dr. Grandy has refuted some mistakes which Dr. Sims innocently made. One of these concerned the claim of Dr. Wilhite, of South Carolina, to having suggested to Dr. Long the idea of applying sulphuric ether in a surgical operation. Dr. Long had successfully performed operations with ether before Wilhite knew him. Wilhite was a student in Dr. Long's office at Jefferson in the latter part of 1844.

In Boston there is a monument erected to "the discoverer of anaesthesia," but there is no name on it, because when the shaft was erected the honor was in dispute.

At one time there was a bill in congress providing for the appropriation of $100,000 to the discoverer. This bill was never passed, Jackson and Wells's friends uniting in fighting the claim of Morton, who was after the appropriation.

administering it to each other. After graduating at the Jefferson Medical college, Long remained a year in Philadelphia, practicing at a hospital and pursuing his studies. In 1841 he returned to Georgia, and settled in Jefferson, now the county seat of Jackson county, about thirty miles from Athens and 130 from Augusta.

Jefferson was a very small village at that time and the country was sparsely populated, although it had been settled for a long time. Among the young men in the place at that time were R. H. Goodman, James T. McLester, Henry T. Peeples, brother of the late Judge Cincinnatus Peeples, and James Venable. These young men were personal friends and were thrown together constantly. Life in the village was quiet, of course, and the young people had to depend upon their own originality for diversion. The advent of the young doctor with his diploma, his city ways and his superior education was quite an event in the community. When he introduced the ether experiments he created a sensation. The young men of the village took the drug and thought it rare sport. It was considered great fun to administer it before the girls. The girls enjoyed seeing the antics of the victims no less than the boys did. At first Long would not explain and the whole thing was a great mystery, but he gradually let others into the secret and one of the first was his intimate friend, Bob Goodman.

In January, 1842, Goodman moved to Athens, and became a clerk in the store of Fielding Bradford, a dry goods merchant.

This article will not deal with that historic discussion, but rather with the circumstances which preceded the discovery.

While the dispute was going on, search was made for a letter which Dr. Long remembered to have written in February, 1842, ordering the very ether which he used in the operation on Mr. Venable, who, by the way, was the uncle of Messrs. W. H. and Sam Venable, of Atlanta. The letter was written to Robert H. Goodman, then a young clerk in Athens, but for many years a merchant here in Atlanta and now retired from business. Mr. Goodman remembered the letter well and was sure that he had saved it but could not find it among his papers. After conducting a successful business in Atlanta for a number of years, he removed to Oregon on the Pacific coast. In the course of a few years he returned to Atlanta. In the moving around and the overhauling of his papers, some old letters came to the top and one day his daughter-in-law, by the merest accident, ran across the letter from Dr. Long, now nearly half a century old.

This letter brings out an interesting story of the manner in which the discovery of anaesthesia came to be made. But to get to the story it is best to go "away back," as the driver of Holy Moses would say.

Crawford Long was born in Danielsville, Madison county, Ga., November 1, 1815, and was named for one of the Crawford family, probably William H. Crawford. He graduated at the University of Georgia, then Franklin college, in 1835. About [illegible] he went to Philadelphia to attend lectures and study medicine at the Jefferson Medical college, from which he graduated in 1839. The students there used ether for its exhilarating effects and they probably used it in hazing new students. At all events, they experimented with it in a spirit of fun. Some would laugh and dance and sing, others would be depressed and some would want to fight. It had very different effects on different persons. The young men had great sport in

The clerk introduced the ether among the young folks of Athens and would administer it to the boys of the town and the students of Franklin college. The drug created a sensation in Athens, as it had done in the smaller town, Jefferson. Mr. Goodman says that he had a great deal of fun but there was one subject to whom he administered the ether whom he will never forget. That was Ben: Perley Poore, afterward a famous journalist and reporter of the United States senate. Just as the drug was taking effect on Poore, he shot out his right hand viciously and landed on Goodman's nose. Poore showed other evidences of a desire to fight and he had to be overpowered. Poore was then editor of The Athens Whig. He had come south through the influence of an uncle, who was living in Athens. Poore remained two or three years and went back north.

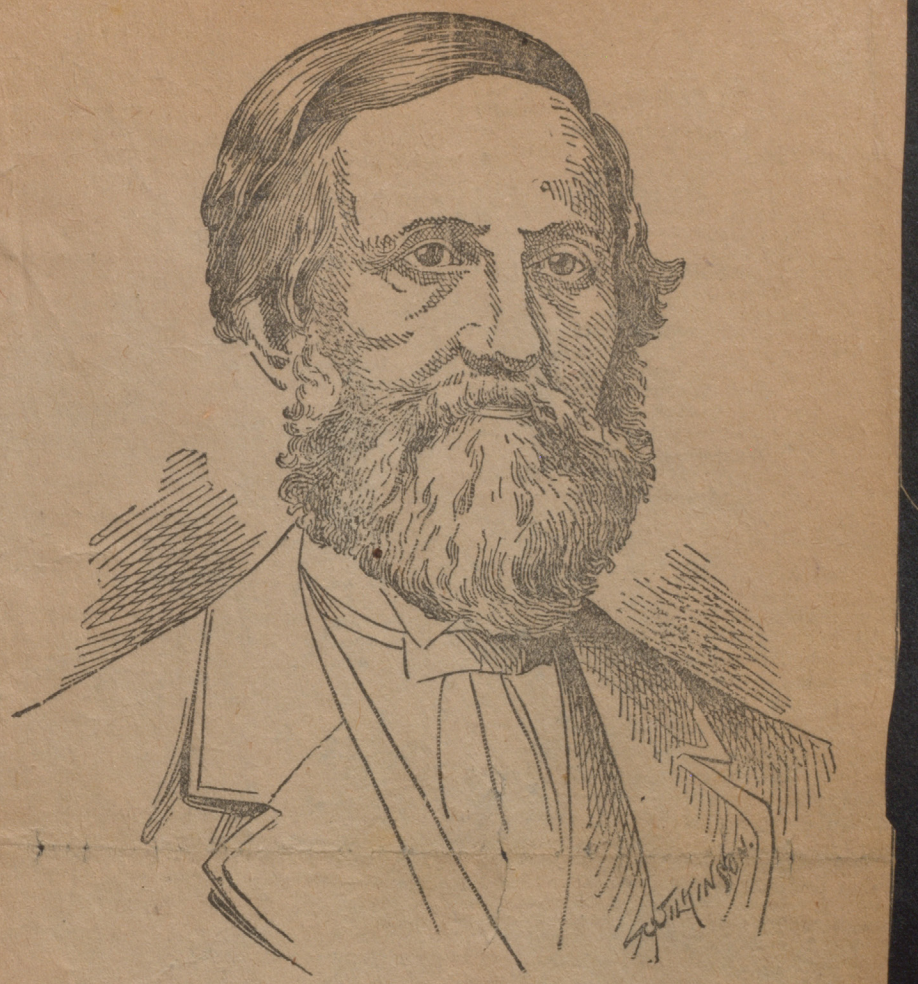
About a month after he had arrived in Athens, Mr. Goodman received a letter from his friend, Long, asking him to send over some ether at once. The doctor was in a great hurry for it. The reason

James Venable," says Mr. Goodman. "I know that to be a fact. Long had not ordered any other ether and he told me afterward that it was a part of this same ether which he used in his first operation. We had discussed the use of ether in surgery and Long believed that it would save the subject much suffering. I agreed with him, for after seeing its effects on persons who had taken it for fun and received injuries while under the influence, I concluded that it deadened the sense of pain.

"The people of Georgia ought to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Long. He conferred a boon on humanity and his name will live forever. I should like to see a monument to him here in Atlanta."

Mr. Goodman talks entertainingly of Georgia half a century ago. The Georgia railroad was being built at the time the young men were experimenting with ether. There was no road up to Athens then, but Mr. Goodman says that a little later he went to Union Point and there took a train for Augusta. The Athens branch was soon built. Railroads were constructed on primitive plans. Everything was crude. Newspapers were few and slow to circulate at a distance from their county of publication. The news of Dr. Long's discovery made its way over the world very slowly. Dr. Long was certainly a long time learning that any one else claimed priority of discovery. It was difficult to establish this point definitely and as seen two states still claim the honor of being the home of the discoverer. There is, however, no doubt now about Dr. Long, of Georgia, being entitled to the honor.

The portrait alluded to above as hanging in the Georgia capitol was the gift of Mr. Henri L. Stuart, of New York. Mr. Stuart became interested in Dr. Long's claim to the credit of the original discovery and was so impressed by the importance of it that he had the portrait painted and presented it to the University of Georgia with the understanding that it should be placed in the statehouse. The presentation occurred in 1879 while General Alfred H. Colquitt was governor.



DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG,

The First in the World to Use Ether in a Surgical Operation.

A strange fatality has pursued the men who were connected with the discovery and application of ether anaesthesia.

Wells, failing to receive the honor at home and abroad which he sought, committed suicide through disappointment in 1848.

Morton, also disappointed at his failure to be recognized, worried himself into a congestion of the brain, drove furiously up Broadway one day, leaped from his buggy near Central park, fell insensible and died within an hour.

Disappointment also drove Jackson, the third claimant, insane, and he died in an asylum in 1880.

Dr. Long, who always said: "My only wish about it is to be regarded as a benefactor of my race," was the only one of the quartet to go through life quietly and to be rational to the last. But his death, too, had a touch of the tragic. He was stricken by apoplexy one day while attending a patient and died the next.

The end of Mr. Henri Stuart is well remembered. He came to Atlanta to attend the ceremonies at the presentation of the Long portrait. After the presentation Mr. Stuart went to Athens to visit Dr. Long's family and was stricken with paralysis the first night of his visit and died in the Long home in a few days. He is interred beside Dr. Long at Athens.

I have talked recently with some physicians in regard to the state medical societies undertaking to erect a monument to Dr. Long. The Venable brothers would no doubt donate a block of granite for a shaft and their blue granite from Oglethorpe county is unsurpassed for monumental purposes, because of the beautiful polish which it takes. The Georgia railroad would give transportation for the shaft and the medical associations could easily find the funds necessary to do the rest of the work. All that is necessary is for some active member to take hold of the matter and a handsome shaft can be erected somewhere in the state this year.

Of course, Atlanta would be the best place for it.

FRANK WELDON.

THE CONSTITUTION

JUDGE EMORY SPEER'S ADDRESS TO MERCER'S LAW CLASS OF 1902

THE theme of Judge Speer's baccalaureate address before the law class of Mercer was "Georgia." It was replete with state pride.

He began his address with certain humorous sallies, intended possibly to catch the attention of the great audience which was somewhat wearied with the long exercises. Whether this was his purpose or not, he at once succeeded in doing so. After some pleasant allusions to the gifted young Baptist clergymen who came from neighboring states to preach in Georgia, Judge Speer said:

"Georgia is all right, and jesting aside, she is richer for the presence and service of her adopted sons. And, oh, how she is loved by her sons and daughters who are native and to the manner born!

"To the northward on the mighty forests of its mountains and uplands the cunning hand of nature unfolds in a night, the variegated and gorgeous coloring of autumn, while to the southward the roses and the magnolias yet bloom, and the acacias swing their silver censers, while the vast orchestron of the pines is touched by the gentle fingers of the tropic wind.

"Its productions are not less various than its climate. Here on one farm we may behold the luxuriant beauty of our royal staple, the dark rich green of the Indian corn, the golden glory of the ripening grain, the saccharine richness of the sugar cane, the sweet yams, Irish potatoes, peas, hay, groundpeas, sorghum, watermelons, apples, pears, figs, pomegranates, grapes, plums and other crops and fruits all grown in perfection in the same soil. Nor should we omit to remember the Georgia peach, whose hues of old gold and roses, and whose delicious succulence at once enchant the eye and the palates of civilized man. Here the mountains and the swamps abound with rare and beautiful hardwoods capable of exquisite finish. The intricate patterns and native colors of the Georgia pine are even now utilized to beautify the halls of that ancient palace in Germany which once resounded to the mandates of Charlemagne and the shouts of his mail clad warriors.

"Nor should Georgians forget the heroic record of the colony and the state in the never ending struggle for civil and religious liberty; how Oglethorpe, with his handful of men bearing our names, and the names of our neighbors, as familiar in our mouths as household words, at Bloody Marsh routed the Spaniard in his last effort for supremacy on Georgia soil. Never again from St. Simons to San Juan did the Spaniards strive to withstand the soldiers of our country.

"Nor should we forget that here in Georgia, at Mulberry Grove, the plantation of General Nathaniel Greene on the Savannah river, was invented the cotton gin which has increased the production of cotton from 169,500 pounds in 1791 to ten million, four hundred thousand bales in 1900. Of the inventor Robert Fulton declared, 'Arkwright, Watt and Whitney were the three men that did most for mankind of any of their contemporaries,' and of him Macaulay said, 'What Peter the great, did to make Russia dominant, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin has more than equalled in its relation to the progress and power of the United States.'

"Nor will Georgians forget that the state has contributed not more to the material prosperity of the people than it has to the amelioration of their sufferings. To a Georgian, the late Dr. Crawford W. Long, a man whom I knew and loved, my physician to the day of his death, is justly ascribable the first discovery of the use of anaesthesia in surgical science and the right of the state to the credit of this discovery, so inestimable to humanity, is as clear as any fact ever established by human testimony.

"Better than all, the people of Georgia in common with the people of the south are distinctively a religious people. How many great battles in the late calamitous civil war take their names from the simple unpretentious churches of a pious rural people. Shiloh, Ezra, Bethel, New Hope, and many others. They also are a temporate people. One hundred and seventeen counties in this state by the votes of the people have forbidden the sale of intoxicating liquors within their borders. They are a Sabbath loving people. Let me say to the young gentlemen who are today endowed with their diplomas as attorneys and counsellors, that no more difficult professional task will they undertake than the effort to acquit in a country county 'far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife' that proprietor of a deadfall who keeps open a tippling house on the Sabbath, or one of those 'biggity' and callow youths who will now and then attempt to attract attention by misbehavior in church, but who is promptly indicted, through the influence of the elders, deacons or stewards, for disturbing a congregation of persons lawfully assembled for divine service.

"Church loving Georgians of whatever denomination are resolute and unflinching friends of law and order. Nor is it dimicult to explain in their devotional spirit.

"In the beginning of the colony here came John Wesley, of whom Macauley declares, "He was a man whose eloquence and logical acutness might have made him eminent in literature, whose genius for government was not inferior to that of Richeneu and who, whatever his errors might have been, devoted all his powers, in defiance of obloquy and derision to what he sincerely considered the highest good of his species." It is said by the Rev. William Bacon Stevens in his history of Georgia, "John Wesley had established a Sunday school in the parish of Christ church, Savannah, fifty years before Robert Raikes originated his noble scheme of Sunday instruction in Gloucester, England, and eighty years before the Sunday school on Mr. Raikes' plan was established in the city of New York."

"Here also came Charles Wesley. Who has not thrilled with the lyrical power and sweetness of his hymns of praise and gratitude to the living God. Who ever attended an old-fashioned Georgia camp meeting or association or convention that did not feel his soul lifted with rapture as the waves of song worship rolled away in melodies through the aisles of the forest, or swelled to heaven in thunders of triumphant adoration?

"Here also came George Whitfield, the most successful and wonderful preacher that England or America ever saw, he who received in one week a thousand letters from persons convicted of sin by his sermons, of whom Lord Bolingbroke said, "He is the most extraordinary man of our times. He has the most commanding eloquence I ever heard." The Bethesda Orphanage founded by him in Savannah still stands, and his name in the new as in the old world,

'Is as the precious ointment shed,
On consecrated Aaron's head.'

"And who can depict the lasting influence on the character of this people of the impressive presence, the clear strong and original oratory, the splendid powers of analysis and illustration and immovable convictions of Jesse Mercer. Remote generations will be impelled to lives of manly piety by the noble impluses which animated his benignant heart and the exemplification of pure and practical Christianity afforded by his illustrious life.

"Of all our temporal blessings in Georgia perhaps the chiefest is the sweetness, comfort, and contentment, in the home lives of the great body of the people. So favored are we in the opportunities for livelihood that but moderate energy is required to secure a modest living. Great wealth is rare, but easy comfort is almost everywhere.

"Where under the circling sun are happier homes to be found than in such communities as Bainbridge, Thomasville, Valdosta, Waycross, Cuitman. Brunswick, Americus, Milledgeville, Sparta, Eatonton, Forsyth, Griffin, LaGrange, Albany, Washington, Rome, Athens and many others. To me there seems a peculiar charm in life in our small towns and villages in Georgia. Where is pater familias more honored and petted by the femininity appurtenant to him? Where is he better fed or more carefully groomed? Where is his linen more daintily laundered, his Prince Albert coat and broad brimmed sombrero more carefully brushed, where is his visage more rubicund or his waistband more ample? Where with umbrella or gold headed cane, or both, does he stalk forth in the morning, leaving the cares of domesticity behind him, to engage with the village solons in deep consult on vital topics, national perchance, but international preferred.

"And the mother, ah! here words fail me,

'The rainbow to the storms of life;
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
And tints tomorrow with prophetic ray.'

"And our Georgia girl! Beautiful daughters of beautiful mothers. Prose is futile to portray her. Byron said that

'A lady with her daughters or her neices,
Shine like a guinea and seven shilling pieces.'

"But how sordid and inadequate is that pecuniary simile. Yet even the muse of a Byron would fail to convey the enchantment of a typical Georgia girl,

'Heart on her lips, and soul within her eyes,
Soft as her clime and sunny as her skies.'

"And the Georgia boys! Well, may drop back into prose now. Here they are, forty or more, and after today you may pay your money and take your choice.

"But notwithstanding the charms of Georgia and the fervid state pride which animates us, we cannot say that all things work together for good in our great commonwealth. In our great cities multitudinous crimes are practically licensed. The orgie of the barroom slays its thousands, and the temptations and fierce passions engendered and cultivated in the gambling hell drag down in degradation, to the slough of despond their tens of thousands. This miserable crime more than any other perhaps brings anguish to the heart of the wife, and penury and hunger, pathetic and piteous, to the lives of the helpless little children. Our laws framed by the righteous and clear sighted fathers of this people denounce the crime and afford adequate punishment for the criminal. Why are they not enforced? The fault is in ourselves. It is the duty not alone of the officers of the law, but of every citizen to bring to the attention of the courts their knowledge of crime. It is especially the duty of our grand juries. This was true from the earliest times. The constitutions of Clarendon enacted in the time of Henry the Second as early as the year 1164 provided. 'If such men were suspected whom none wished or dared to accuse, the sheriff, being thereupon required by the bishop, should swear twelve men of the neighborhood or village to declare the truth respecting such supposed crime, the jurors being summoned as witnesses or accusers rather than as judges.' Thus it is that the grand juryman is primarily and above all others the selected agent of the community for the detection and presentment of crime, and that grand juryman or other person responsible for the administration of justice who holds otherwise, misconceives his duty to himself, to the innocent victims of crime, to his country and to his God. Oh, for such judges as Herschel V. Johnson to arouse and enliven the conscience of the jury body, and to make the courts of our land a terror to the authors of destructive crimes. Then, indeed, would the law and liberty loving people of Georgia, enjoy to the full the goodly heritage with which the Creator has endowed us. Nothing is needed to solve all of our problems save the impartial and rigid enforcement of law.

"And now, dear young friends, servitors of law, votaries in the temples of justice, may your lives be consecrated to the loftiest ideals of your noble profession. Know, and thank God for the knowledge, that there are better things in this life than money. Remember the language of Hugh Lattimer, that heroic priest who in the time of Bloody Mary suffered martyrdom for conscience's sake, 'Poor people be oppressed even by laws. Woe worth to them that make evil laws. If woe be to them that make laws against the poor, what shall be to them that hinder and mar good laws. What will you do in the day of vengeance when God will visit you.' And said Edmund Burke, 'Man is born to be governed by law and he that will substitute will in the place of it, is an enemy to country.'

"There is no nobler acquirement of human intellect than a thorough knowledge of law. Despite all his matchless victories and his passion for military glory, Napoleon exclaimed, 'I shall go down to posterity with the code in my hand.' And said Lord Broughan to the British parliament, 'It was the boast of Augustus that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble. How much nobler will be the sovereign's boast when he shall say he found law dear and left it cheap, found it a sealed book and left it a living letter, found it the two-edged sword of craft and oppression, and left it the staff of honesty and shield of innocence.' Such is the lofty mission to which you will consecrate your lives. May you be stainless knights of the law. May you wield the flashing blade of truth and be clad in the gleaming armor of righteousness. May you be strengthened and upheld in all the struggles to come by that Omnipotent Spirit in whose bosom is the throne of your noble science, and amid the clouds and thunders of Sinai handed down that primal code, the harmony of whose message will dominate the discords of time, and sweetly accord with the blissful symphonies of the life to come."

DR. CRAWFOD LONG, LATE OF ATHENS, GA.

DISCOVERER OF ANAESTHESIA

Reminiscences of a Good Physician.

CLAIMS AND PROOFS

Submitting His Case—How His Claim Was Established—His Test Was First Made in 1842—How Dr. Long Gave Proof Documentary and Otherwise—Is He Not a Fit Man For the Hall of Statuary in Washington City?—Dr. Edwin [illegible] Newton Gives Proof of the Modest Athens Man's Worth and Skill.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 20, 1901.—To the Editor of The Press—Sir: Only a few days ago the question of the claim of Dr. Crawford W. Long of Athens, Ga., to being the discoverer of surgical anaesthesia was mentioned in your paper. There can be no doubt on this subject. Dr. Marion Sims of New York made a visit to Georgia to determine this great truth. His "monograph" on this subject is unanswerable. Dr. Charles T. Jackson, who suggested the use of ether four years after its use in surgery by Dr. Long, visited our state in 1854 to investigate the history of surgical anaesthesia. Captain Charles H. Andrews, now a resident in Milledgeville, in a letter to myself, dated March 22, 1900, wrote me as follows:

(I note only the essential portions of the same. The entire letter was sworn and subscribed to at Milledgeville last week, Nov. 18, by Captain C. H. Andrews.)

"In March (8th), 1854, early in the day, a stranger entered the old drug store in Athens, Ga., herein referred to, and inquired for Dr. C. W. Long. I told him that Dr. Long was not in, but I thought he would be in a short time, and invited him to a seat at the fire. In a few moments Dr. Long came and as he approached the fire I said, 'This gentleman has called to see you.' The stranger presented his card, introducing himself as Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston, Mass. Dr. Jackson was a spare made, angular man of 5 feet 10 inches height, of swarthy complexion, with dark hair and eyes, and apparently 40 years of age. The large portrait in this state's capital at Atlanta is a speaking likeness of Dr. Long. He was then 42 years of age, being born in 1812.

THE PARLEY.

"After a few moments' conversation Dr. Jackson said to Dr. Long that 'he called to see him for the purpose of comparing notes as to the first discovery of the anaesthetic effect of sulphuric ether; they both, and others, claiming this discovery.' Dr. Long pleasantly assented to conferring with him upon the subject, and I was called upon to witness the interview and to examine with them the documentary evidence that each would submit. Dr. Jackson stated that 'his profession was that of an analytical chemist in Boston, Mass.; that a few doors from his office in Boston was the office of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a dentist; that in September (30th), 1846, Dr. Morton came to his office and said, "Dr. Jackson, I have to perform an operation upon a patient who is suffering very much and is in a very nervous condition; can you suggest or give me something that will allay the pain and quiet the excessive nervousness." That he took a small vial of sulphuric ether, adding some essential oil to disguise its odor, and cautioned him in its use, and fully directed him how to have the patient inhale it; that he did not tell him what it was; that the anaethesia was satisfactory, and after that Dr. Morton frequently called on him for aid in that way and persevered in his efforts to learn what the article was. Finally Dr. Morton and he (Jackson) made a contract respecting the use of this anaesthetic and Morton applied for a patent under the name of "Letheon," and in 1854 also applied to congress for a reward in some large sum of money as the discoverer of the anaesthetic effects of ether, and that he (Jackson) and Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of the state of Connecticut, applied to the United States government for this great reward, as each was the first and true discoverer in the matter, Wells having used nitrous oxide gas as an anaesthetic Dec. 11, 1844; that while a controversy was in progress before congress between Jackson, Morton, and Wells it became known that Dr. Crawford W. Long of Athens, Ga., used ether as an anaesthetic in 1842, and that now he (Jackson) is here to compare notes and examine evidence as to the first discovery of ether as an anaesthetic.'

Doctors Jackson and Long submitted to my inspection much documentary evidence in the way of memoranda, book entries, certificates, and affidavits, made under oath by patients and lookers-on.

TWO DAYS' CONFERENCE.

Throughout their conference during the two days that Dr. Jackson was in Athens, to whatever proposition he made to Dr. Long for sharing with him the honor and benefits of this discovery, Dr. Long replied:

"My claim to the discovery and use of sulphume ether as an anaesthetic rests upon the facts of my use of it on the 30th of March, 1842, of which I have indisputable evidence, under oath, and from reputable citizens."

On taking leave of Dr. Long, late in the afternoon of the second day of his visit to Athens, Ga., in March, 1854, Dr. Jackson said to Dr. Long:

"Well, doctor, you have the advantage of us other claimants to the first discovery and use of sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic, but we have the advantage in having first published it to the world."

VALUABLE EXTRACTS.

The above extracts from the letter of Captain Andrews, who was the drug clerk of Dr. Long and a gallant officer of the Third Georgia regiment, Wright's brigade, Lee's army, we are sure, are sufficient to satisfy any honest mind.

I was a student of medicine under Dr. Long in Athens in 1858 and fully appreciated his many virtues. He was one of the most modest men I ever knew. He never mentioned his great discovery to me but once, and then only to say:

"The world will give me credit for my discovery."

Dr. Long was only waiting for a "major operation"—an amputation of a leg or arm—before publishing his discovery. The latter however, was no secret—it was known throughout Georgia. Whitney intended to patent his cotton gin, but it was stolen from [illegible] Dr. Long's discovery was known to all—he never dreamed of such a thing as a patent on same.

As the governor of Georgia, Hon. Allen D. Candler, has appointed a special committee from the leading citizens of Georgia to determine whose statues shall have a place in the Hal lof Statuary at Washington, I send by today's mail the letter of Captain Charles H. Andrews to said committee for their consideration.

EDWIN D. NEWTON, A. M., M. D.

THE SAVANNAH PRESS

TRIBUTE TO CRAWFORD LONG.

Members of Association Approve Medical Journal's Editorial.

An editorial by Dr. St. J. B. Graham of Savannah in the last issue of the Georgia Journal of Medicine and Surgery has attracted the attention of the Medical Association. The editorial is a tribute to Crawford W. Long of Georgia and has been endorsed by the members.

The editorial follows:

It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to the physicians and people of Georgia and the South, that the name and statue of Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, will it seems be placed, with the regulations of this institution, within its portals, alongside that of James Oglethorpe. His name will occupy this position on account of being the original discoverer of Ether Anaesthesia—the greatest blessing and boon ever given to suffering, feeling things. True, he did not discover Ether, nor did Simpson discover chloroform. Long, did discover that the vapor of Ether, when inhaled, produced unconsciousness to pain, and so demonstrated it. His ascendancy to the Hall of Fame will prove the truth and worth of his claim to recognition, as the original discoverer of Etherization, or we might say, of Anaesthesia.

This was in 1842, prior to the rights or claims of any other living or dead individual. Surely "the good that men do live after them," and "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," and now soon he will receive from his home and his people, and his country, a just recognition.

How quickly those who argue against the clear and proven claims, of this now, silent genius, if attacked with appendicitis, a severe or shocking, painful accident, would cry out for relief of intense nerve vibration, pain, for Ether, for Chloroform, and in their blissful unsciousness be released again; and wake to the world of light and colors, to the happy sunshine of the morning, or the quiet shades of blissful evening, free from heart-rending pain—and forget so soon the debt they owe to the immortal path-finder. "Eaten bread is soon forgotten."

Every feeling, thinking, knowing man, who has experienced and received either to himself, or in his family, or among his kind relations, relief from pain through Ether Anaesthesia, justly, honestly and fairly owes a debt to a child of light, who now lives in a greater Hall of Fame, than the wealth of the mortal world, or the riches of a fabled Croesus could construct. Not made by hands, but eternal in the heavens.

"There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen."

Crawford W. Long at least knew one footfall on this pathway, and left the track behind him, that fair-mindedness, honor, chivalry and gratitude will not deny. In the initial number of this journal we had occasion to make some remarks regarding Crawford Long. Our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Medical Weekly, at that time seemed to fear our success, if we based our claim of recognition "because of the latent talent and genius in the South evidenced by the discovery of Ether Anaesthesia by a Georgia physician, it will have hard sledding." Time has proven that our sledding has not been easy, for nothing worth having ever comes easy, but we are still "up and doing" and the name of Crawford W. Long will go into the immortals.

The Sixty-First
Annual Session
OF THE

Medical Association
of Georgia

Athens, Georgia
April 20, 21, 22, 1910

Sixty-First Annual Session
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Medical Association
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April 20th, 21st, 22nd
1910

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To

CRAWFORD W. LONG, M. D.

Discoverer of Anæsthesia

Illustrious son of Georgia, as a physician, the exemplar of his profession; as a scientist, great by reason of what he accomplished, but greater by virtue of the achievements he made possible; as an humanitarian, the beloved benefactor of man-kind and the inspiration of all who labor in the cause of society, in memory of his contribution to the Science of Medicine and of his gift to suffering humanity this programme is dedicated in love and reverence by

The City of Athens, Georgia

"Lives of great men all remind us—"

DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG

Born Nov. 1st, 1815
Died June 16th, 1878

The discoverer of Ether Anaesthesia

Our First President

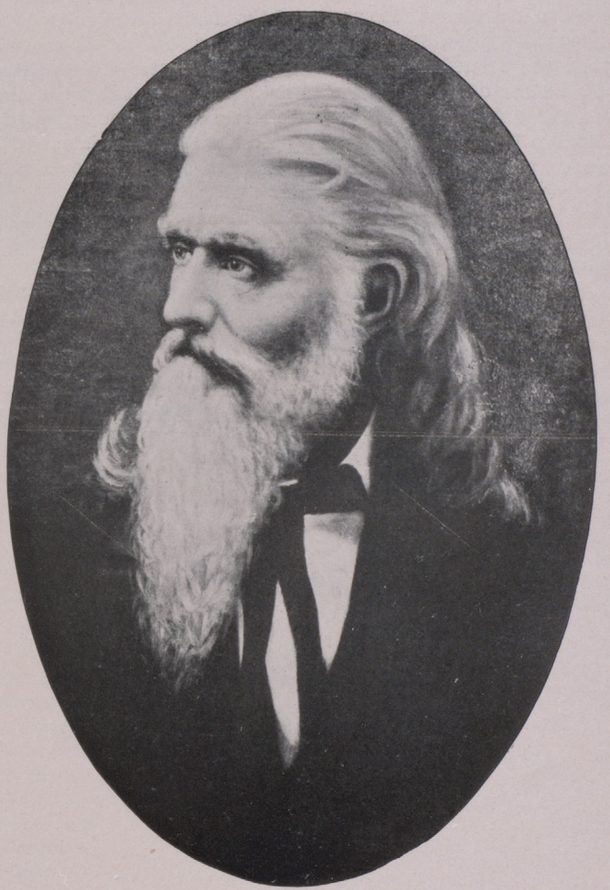
LEWIS DeSAUSSURE FORD, M. D. LL. D.

AS born in Morristown, New Jersey, December 30th, 1801. He was the son of the Hon. Gabriel H. Ford, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Dr. Ford received an academic education, and began the study of medicine at Morristown with Dr. Jones, being carefully guarded and encouraged by Miss Anna Randolph, a maiden lady of great intellectual force, a daughter of John Randolph, of Philadelphia. His medical education was acquired at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now Columbia University). From this college he was graduated in 1822. A few months after taking his degree he settled in Ramburg, South Carolina, to practice his profession. In 1827 he settled in Augusta, Georgia, where the remainder of his life was spent. No citizen of Augusta ever more signally enjoyed the respect, confidence and love of the community than did Dr. Ford. As a citizen, he was noted for his patriotism and active public spirit. Every measure calculated to promote the welfare of his State or City found in him a zealous supporter. In politics he was actively interested, being prior to the war, an ardent Whig. For a number of years he was a member of the City Council. In 1846 he was Mayor of Augusta. His administration of this trust was marked by wisdom, economy, and integrity, such as to lead to his reëlection when his term of office expired.

Dr. Ford was a christian man. Feeling a personal need of daily communion with his God he sought to satisfy his judgment as to the evidences of the Christian system. He sought it as a rock upon which to plant his feet, to enable him to successfully battle with the storms of life, and by which he might enter the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem. Not content with enjoying to himself the fruits unto righteousness, he sought actively to diffuse the teachings of his Lord and Master, hence we see him leading the minds of his students to contemplate the goodness of God unto man, and the truth of revelation. Dr. Ford was actively engaged in the work of disseminating the Bible among men. We was for a number of years, even to the hour of his death, President of the Augusta Bible Society. As a mark of high appreciation of his high intellectual attainments the University of Georgia conferred upon Dr. Ford the honorary degree of LL.D. In thus honoring this

grand old man, the distinguished University in the act signally honored itself. But it was as a teacher of medicine that he achieved greatest renown. As a lecturer he was charming. The students were anxious for his lecture-hour to be announced. He was singularly eloquent, and remarkably gifted in presenting his views to his classes. He possessed the classical scholarship of the highest and brightest of our profession, and had all the charming grace and refined diction of a Watson, a Trousseau, or a Fothergill, a Flint or an Osler or a Barker. He was a teacher of Medicine for fifty years. As a teacher for half a century, what an influence he must have exerted upon the medical opinions of the two or more thousand doctors who had sat as students at his feet that they might learn of him.

Dr. Ford was truly a leader in whatever he undertook. In politics, in his profession, and in his church. Realizing the good that might come from a united profession, he issued the circular that called the profession from labor unto rest, to meet in the City of Macon in 1849, at which time our grand old Medical Association of Georgia was organized—this meeting in Athens being the sixty-first meeting—we all should have a feeling of reverence for that venerable, and grand old man Doctor Lewis DeSaussure Ford, The First President of the Medical Association of Georgia.



OUR FIRST PRESIDENT
1849
Lewis DeSaussure Ford, M.D., LL.D.

The University Infirmary

A fitting memorial to Dr. Crawford W. Long, a distinguished alumnus

WO years ago the untimely death of a brilliant and prominent student of the Technological College at Atlanta caused the mothers to stop and enquire: How are our boys and girls cared for in times of sickness and epidemics?

The subject attracted the attention of the Georgia Federation of Womens Clubs, many of them mothers with boys and girls to send off to college and school. At the following meeting of the Federation a committee was appointed, of which Mrs. Hugh M. Willet, now the president of the Federation, was made chairman. Upon investigation it was found that not one of our State institutions was provided with adequate means to care for their boys and girls in times of sickness. Our women went to work, and as a result of their first years labors an infirmary for the Technological College is assured. At the last meeting held in Elberton, it was determined by the Federation to work this year for a handsome Infirmary for our State University. This infirmary is to be a memorial to our distinguished physician Dr. Crawford W. Long; himself a graduate of the University. This memorial must excite the interest and gratitude, not only of the medical fraternity of Georgia, but the fraternity of the whole world where ether has been used as an anaesthetic, and of every beneficiary of this wonderful discovery of Dr. Crawford W. Long.

The Georgia Federation, whose work is for the betterment of our State, presents this effort of theirs to the Medical Fraternity assembled in Athens, and earnestly asks for their coöperation and support.

We believe that if this body will take the initiative in this movement to provide for our Georgia boys and at the same time honor the memory of a great physician, success will be assured.

Athens, Georgia---The City Beautiful

ATING its birth from the year 1801, at which time the University of Georgia was founded, the city of Athens has now behind it more than a century of splendid history. From the beginning it has been the center of educational activity in the State, and around the great institution first planted here have grown up in strength and usefulness other institutions of learning that are doing magnificent work for the educational uplift of the people. The University of Georgia, the State Normal School, the State College of Agriculture, Lucy Cobb Institute, the city schools, and numerous private schools, give to Athens educational advantages possessed by no other city in Georgia.

This city has ever been an attractive place for the home-seeker. the minds of his students to contemplate the goodness of God unto record the very best, the people hospitable, neighborly, cultured and progressive. The municipal government has provided every necessary public utility and tnese necessary adjuncts to home life are here in their highest development. The paved streets of the city, into which improvement there has been put nearly a half million dollars, the unrivalled water supply furnished to every section of the city, the splendid system of sanitation, the up-to-date electric light and telephone service, the ample fire protection given by the fire department, the unexcelled record of the city for peace and good order—these furnish to the home-seeker all he desires.

Athens also occupies front rank in the world of commercial and industrial progress. This city is the second largest inland cotton port in Georgia, and the sixth largest in the world. Her cotton business alone has a volume of nine million dollars per annum. Her cotton receipts are 125,000 bales per season. Eight large cotton mills with 90,000 spindles, employ over 1,500 people. The oldest cotton mill in the South, built in 1827, is located a few miles from Athens.

The volume of her wholesale grocery business is over $6,000,000 per annum. The city is one of the largest wholesale dry goods and hardware distributing points in Georgia, fully one hundred travelling men going out from her gates. Her railway facilities are the very best, the freight rates being quite advantageous. To manufacturers this city offers splendid attractions in building sites and cheap power, the five thousand horse-

power of the Oconee at Barnet Shoals being now in process of development.

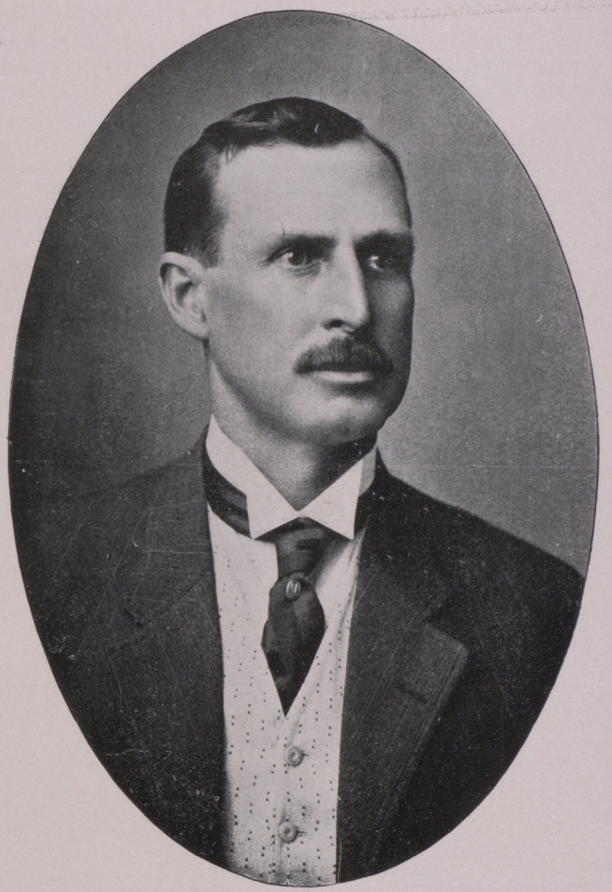
During the past five years the property valuations in Athens have increased more than two million dollars. This year the increase shows up at more than half a million dollars. Fully one million dollars per annum is now being spent here in buildings. An average of three hundred residences go up each year, and yet there never is a time when as many as a dozen are vacant.

The recently erected Georgian Hotel, costing $200,000, is the pride of the city, a hotel as superbly equipped as any in the South. The Southern Mutual office building, erected at a cost of $250,000, is another magnificent improvement. The new auditorium, with a seating capacity of three thousand, is the latest improvement.

Athens is a city of historic memories. The life work of her Cobbs and Lumpkins and Grady and Long, and many others contributed much to the development of state and nation. Peculiarly appropriate it is that this city should be host on this occasion to the distinguished physicians of Georgia, for here lived for many years the immortal discoverer of anesthesia, who gave to the medical profession its greatest boon.

Athens has become the convention city of Georgia, and to all conventions gathering here her people at all times extend a most cordial welcome and open-handed hospitality.

HOTEL GEORGIAN
Headquarters of the
Medical Association of Georgia
April 20, 21, 22, 1910



OUR PRESIDENT

1910

Dr. Thomas J. McArthur

Cordele, Ga.

Graduated from the Southern Medical College of Atlanta, Ga., 1894. Few young physicians of Georgia or any other state in the Union have been so signally honored His heart was in his life's work. Untiring in his efforts to give his patients the best that Nature had endowed him with, he rose rapidly until today he stands out boldly as one of the leading physicians of this state.

In Athens are many citizens who claim him yet as their "Family Doctor," and speak of him in terms of reverence and love. Some men are born great, but Dr. McArthur owes his greatness to his broad view of humanity—his full recognition of his duties as a citizen, and his marked ability as a physician.

Programme

Colonial Theatre

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20th

MORNING SESSION

Meeting of the Council, 8:30 a. m.

Meeting of the House of Delegates, 9:00 a. m.

General Session of the Association, 10:00 a. m.

Called to order by
THOMAS J. McARTHUR, M.D., President, Cordele

Prayer ..... **Rabbi Nathan Blechman**

MUSIC

Opening Flowers ..... **Lucy Cobb Chorus**

Address of Welcome ..... **The City**
HON. H. J. ROWE, Mayor

Address of Welcome ..... **The Chamber of Commerce**
HON. W. F. DORSEY, President

Address of Welcome ..... **Clarke County Medical Society**
DR. ISHAM H. GOSS.

MUSIC

Spring Scenes ..... **Lucy Cobb Chorus**

Responses to Addresses of Welcome
DR. H. A. MOBLEY, Vienna.
DR. FRANK M. RIDLEY, LaGrange.

Lucy Cobb Chorus under the direction of
Miss Lucy Logan Desha. Miss Mary R. Fortson, accompanist.

Business Session

Reading of the Minutes of the House of Delegates

1 **Forty Years in the Study and Practice of Medicine in Georgia**
VINCENT D. LOCKHART, M.D., Maysville.

2 **The Doctor, the Public, and Medical Legislation**
J. G. DEAN, M.D., Dawson.

3 **The Georgia State Sanitarium**
THOS. R. WRIGHT, M.D., Augusta.

Program, Continued

4 **The Cost to the State of Preventable Diseases in the Rural Districts**
JAS. C. BLOOMFIELD, M.D., Athens.

5 **Psychiatry as a Problem in National and State Medicine**
J. W. MOBLEY, M.D., Milledgeville

6 **Municipal Control of Tuberculosis**
R. P. IZLAR, M.D., Waycross

7 **The Doctor as a Business Man Inside His Profession**
W. L. FITTS, M.D., Carrollton

8 **The Doctor as a Business Man Outside His Profession**
W. B. HARDMAN, M.D., Commerce

ADJOURNMENT—1:00 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 2:30 to 6:00 p. m.

9 **Some End Results of Non-Removal of the Appendix in Twenty-three Abscess Cases**
R. M. HARBIN, M.D., Rome

10 **Treatment for Chronic Discharging Ears**
F. P. CALHOUN, M.D., Atlanta

11 **Elimination Our Safeguard**
B. P. OLIVEROS, M.D., Savannah

12 **Report an Unusual Case of Pneumonia**
J. E. SOMMERFIELD, M.D., Atlanta

13 **Acute Catarrhal Bronchitis**
A. A. BARGE, M.D., Newnan

14 **Hydrophobia, Its Prevalence and Prevention**
HENRY R. SLACK, M.D., LaGrange

15 **Ethylic and Amylic Alcohol Differentiated**
B. W. HALL, M.D., Bowman

16 **The Relation the House Fly Bears to Typhoid Fever and Other Infectious Diseases**
J. W. PALMER, M.D., Ailey

17 **Purpura Hemorrhagica**
L. C. ALLEN, M.D., Hoschton

Program, Continued

18 **Stenosis of the Pulmonary Valve of the Heart with Tuberculosis as a Secondary and Terminal Complication**
LEWIS M. GAINES, M.D., Atlanta

19 **Quinine and Urea Hydrochlorite as a Local Anesthetic**
A. L. CRITTENDEN, M.D., Shellman

20 **A Further Report Concerning the Use of Vaccines in the Treatment of Chronic Infections**
EDGAR PAULLIN, M.D., Atlanta

21 **Flat Foot**
H. M. MICHEL, M.D., Augusta

22 **The Use and Abuse of Tuberculin**
LEWIS C. ROUGHLIN, M.D., Atlanta

23 **The Prevention of Tuberculosis with Special Reference to a Preventatorium for Children**
GEORGE BROWN, M.D., Atlanta

24 **Tuberculosis**
W. S. KENDRICK, M.D., Atlanta

25 **Further Experience with Vaccines in Tuberculosis**
E. C. THRASH, M.D., Atlanta

26 **Treatment of Acute Illeo Colitis**
CHAS. E. BOYNTON, M.D., Atlanta

27 **The Treatment of Ocular Wounds**
A. W. STIRLING, M.D., Atlanta

28 **The Preparation and Administration of, and the Indications for Fermented Milk**
CHAS. P. WARD, M.D., Atlanta

WEDNESDAY, 6:00 to 7:00 P. M.

Trolley Ride over the City, 6:00 to 7:00 p. m.
With a Fifteen Minutes Reception at
State Normal School

Reception

WEDNESDAY NIGHT

—to the—

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA

—By—

MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER O. HARPER
327 Milledge Avenue
7 to 9 p. m.

The guests will be received by
The four daughters of Dr. Crawford W. Long:
Mrs. Fannie Long Taylor
Mrs. Florence Long Bartow
Mrs. Alexander O. Harper
Miss Emma M. Long

EVENING SESSION, 8:00 P. M.

Meeting of House Fly Committee

Delegates from every County urged to be present

J. G. DEAN, Chairman, Dawson, Ga.

Hook Worm Symposium

29 **Hook Worm Eradication**
L. J. SHARPE, M.D., Commerce

30 **Hook Worms in Georgia. Infection and its Prevention**
CLAUDE A. SMITH, M.D., Atlanta

31 **Hook Worm Disease, with Special Reference to Treatment**
F. W. SCHNAUSS, M.D., Cecil

"When friends are false, who once were true,
When devils black and devils blue—
Or demons fierce whate'er their hue—
Disturb my comfort or annoy my mind,
In nicotine relief I find."

To our Guests

Smoker and Buffet Luncheon

at the Hotel Georgian

Wednesday

10 to 12 p. m

"Ods me! I marle what pleasure or felicity they have in taking their roguish tobacco. It is good for nothing but to choke a man and fill him full of smoke and embers."—Ben Jonson.

DR. OTIS H. JOHNSON, Athens
Presiding

By

While smoking
Do a little thinking
You may be called on.
A teaspoonful of talk
is all that's necessary.

Program, Continued

MORNING SESSION
THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 9:00 A. M.

President's Address

Secretary's Report

Report of House of Delegates

32 **Submucous Operation for Septal Spurs; with Special Reference to Buttonhole Incision and Modified Nichol's Spoke Shave**
HUGH M. LOKEY, M.D., Atlanta

33 **A Plea for Legislation Having for Its Object the Prevention of Ophthalmia Neonatorum**
H. H. MARTIN, M.D., Savannah

34 **Brain Tumors with Exhibit of Two Living Cases**
WESLEY TAYLOR, M.D., Atlanta

35 **The Aneamias of Infancy and Childhood**
N. M. MOORE, M.D., Augusta

36 **Acute Infantilism**
MARION McH. HULL, M.D., Atlanta

37 **The Percentage Feeding of Infants**
W. A. MULHERIN, M.D., Augusta

38 **Use of Passiflora Incarnata in the Treatment of Whooping Cough**
S. A. VISANAKA, M.D., Atlanta

39 **Carcinoma of the Breast**
GEO. R. WHITE, M.D., Savannah

40 **Treatment of Cancer of the Uterus**
W. S. ELKIN, M.D., Atlanta

41 **Serum Diagnosis of Syphilis**
W.R. HOUSTON, M.D., Augusta

42 **Report of Cases of Gonorrheal Arthitis Treated with Gonococcic Vaccine**
W. L. CHAMPION, M.D., Atlanta

43 **Anaphylaxis**
H. F. HARRIS, M.D., Atlanta

44 **Is There Too Much Surgery?**
W. W. MANGUM, M.D., Rome

45 **Some Remarks on Flatulence**
GEO. M. NILES, M.D., Atlanta

ADJOURNMENT TO JEFFERSON

Special Train via Gainesville Midland, leaves S.A.L. Depot at noon.

Jefferson, Georgia

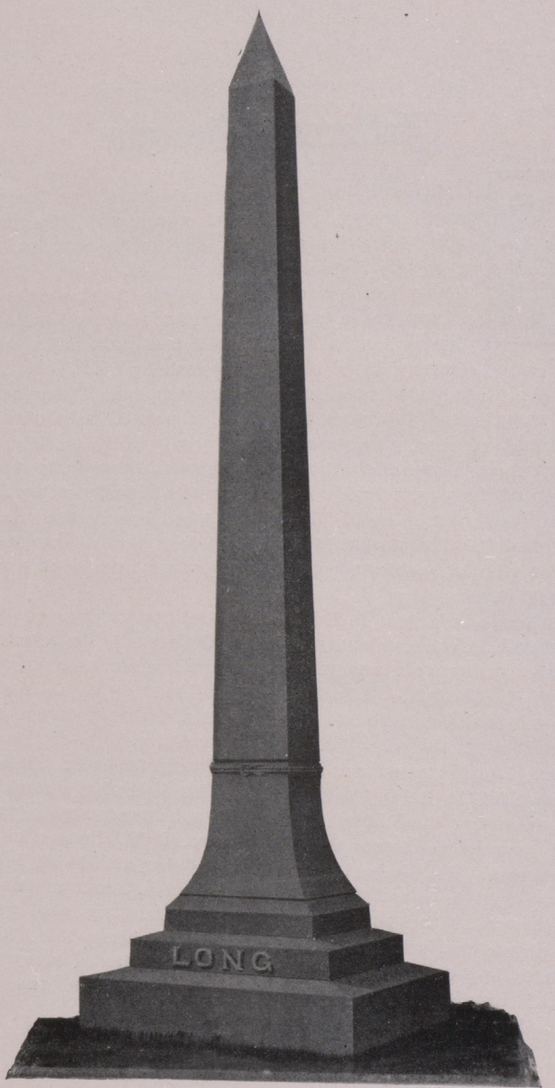
N May 5th, 1906, Jefferson celebrated her Centennial Anniversary. For almost a century Jefferson has made but little progress; during the past ten years, however, Jefferson has been building and growing. Today this city can boast of nice brick store-rooms, a warehouse, progressive merchants, splendid residences, cotton mill, oil mill, two grain mills, canning factory, three banks, a newspaper, The Jackson Herald, three church edifices, in which worship four denominations, nice court house, jail, good school, and a population of about two thousand, some of whom are the best people in the world.

Jefferson is one of the healthiest cities in the world; the good health of the people is due to pure water, an invigorating atmosphere, and our splendid physicians, who flay disease wherever they find it. The people here will not tolerate the presence of a doctor who is unable to combat any disease from hook worm to typhoid fever.

Jefferson is located in the heart of the best farming country in the South. Jackson County, of which Jefferson is the county seat, produces a greater number of bales of cotton than any other county in Georgia. Jefferson was the home of W. D. Martin, a rich old bachelor, who left a large part of his estate as an endowment fund to the school, and the Methodist church, of this place. In his honor the school is named Martin Institute. His body reposes in the north-west corner of the Methodist church yard, and each year the Sunday schol pupils put flowers on his grave.

It was in Jefferson that Dr. Crawford W. Long discovered anesthesia. The Medical Association of Georgia will visit Jefferson on the 21st to unveil a monument erected in honor of this great benefactor of the human race. Jeffersonians are glad to have the physicians from all parts of the State to honor this little city with their presence, and it is the earnest desire of every citizen of this municipality to give the doctors a pleasant time while attending the unveiling of the Long monument.

J. N. H.



MONUMENT ERECTED AT JEFFERSON, GA.
TO
DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG.

MEMORIAL TO DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG

—By the—

JACKSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

JEFFERSON, GA., APRIL 21st, 1910

Guests of the Society

The Medical Association of Georgia

PROGRAM

The Association called to order by the President,
DR. THOS. J. McARTHUR, Cordele, Ga.

Prayer
REV. R. S. McGARITY

Address of Welcome on behalf of Jackson County
HON. H. W. BELL

Address of Welcome on behalf of the Jackson County Medical Society
DR. W. B. HARDMAN, Commerce

Introduction of the Orator of the day
DR. THOS. R. WRIGHT, Augusta

Eulogies to Dr. Crawford W. Long
DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON, Asheville, N. C.
DR. W. P. SPRATLING, New York City

Unveiling of the Crawford W. Long Memorial
MISS EMMA LONG, daughter of Dr. Crawford W. Long

DINNER

Tendered to our Guests

DR. L. G. HARDMAN, Presiding

Before Dr. Long Discovered Anesthesia
DR. KING P. MOORE Macon

After Dr. Long's Discovery
DR. FLOYD W. McCRAE, Atlanta

Why We Honor Our Illustrious Dead
DR. JOSEPH JACOBS, Atlanta

What Future Generations will be Indebted to Dr. Long
HON. PLEASANT A. STOVALL, Savannah

Jackson County
DR. S. THEO. ROSS, Winder

Our Guests
DR. L. C. ALLEN, Hoschton

Song—Auld Lang Syne

Benediction
REV. GILBERT DOBBS, Commerce

Gainesville Midland Special, leaves for Athens at 3:00 p. m.

MISS EMMA LONG
Daughter of Dr. Crawford W. Long,
Who unveils the Monument

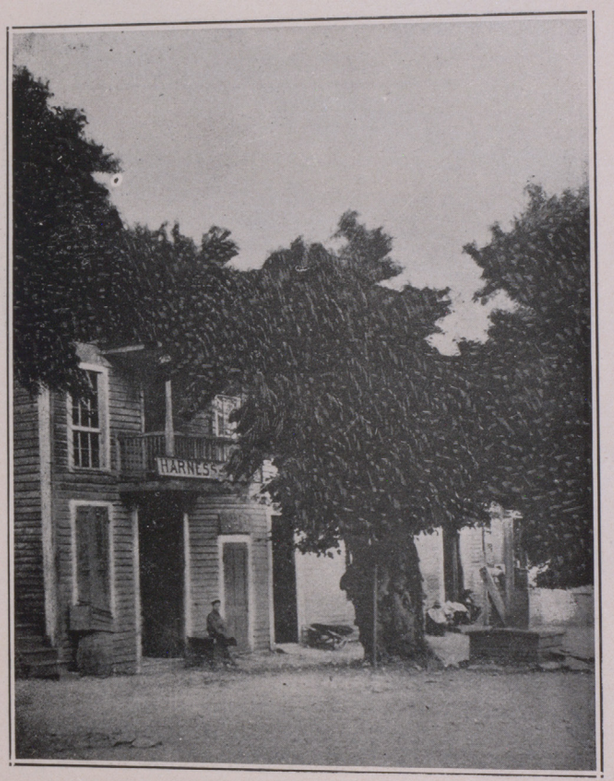
DR. L. G. HARDMAN

Commerce, Ga.

The monument to honor the memory of Crawford W. Long—first discoverer of Sulphuric Ether Anesthesia—was donated by Dr. L. G. Hardman, of Commerce, Ga., through the Jackson County Medical Society, and ordered placed at or near the spot where the discovery was made.

Dr. Hardman says: I have given it in his honor because of the great relief that he brought to the human race and the great number of lives it made possible to save through this agency. I was prompted by the great admiration I had for this gentle, meek, noble and great physician, and believed that it would prove an inspiration to the youths of future generations.

The last meeting of the Georgia Medical Association which Dr. Long attended, I had the honor of rooming with him, and although I was but a boy, the inspiration that I received from this great man lingers with me. This shaft but feebly expresses my love and veneration for him.



This tree marks the spot where Dr. Long discovered Anesthesia
March 30th, 1842, at Jefferson, Ga.

Program

AFTERNOON SESSION

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st

Immediately after the return from Jefferson, the Convention will be called to order at the Colonial Theatre

46 **Heredity as an Etiological Factor in Insanity**
(a) Review of Some Laws of Heredity as Related to Insanity
(b) Statistics (c) Remedy
R. C. SWINT, M.D., Milledgeville

47 **Obstetrics Versus Midwifery**
ARCHIBALD SMITH, M.D. Atlanta

48 **Puerperal Eclampsia**
H. A. MOBLEY, M.D., Vienna

49 **The Avoidance of Infections After Labor**
E. C. DAVIS, M.D., Atlanta

50 **The Diagnosis and Treatment of Intestinal Perforation, with Report of Two Successful Cases**
W. WHATLEY BATTEY, M.D., Augusta

51 **Appendicitis**
WILLIS JONES, M.D., Atlanta

52 **Conservative Abdominal Surgery**
FLOYD W. McRAE, M.D., Atlanta

53 **Operation for Large Fibroid of the Uterus with Remarks**
J. G. EARNEST, M.D., Atlanta

54 **The Results of an Operation for Suspending the Uterus by the Round Ligaments**
J. R. B. BRANCH, M.D., Macon

55 **Were the Epidemics of Sickness at Boarding Schools All Over the Country Last Year Due to Typhoid Infection or Ptomaine Poison?**
C. M. CURTIS, M.D. College Park

56 **Bacteriuria**
EDGAR G. BALLENGER, M.D., Atlanta

57 **Gram Positive Bacteria in the Intestinal Tract**
A. G. DeLOACH, M.D., Atlanta

58 **The Importance of the General Practitioner Paying More Attention to the Diseased Conditions of the Nose and Throat**
M. F. CARSON, M.D., Griffin

59 **Chronic Naso-Pharyngeal Bursitis (Thornwaldt's Disease)**
DUNBAR ROY, M.D., Atlanta

60 **Pathology and Treatment of Burns**
C. M. RAKESTRAW, M.D., Savannah

61 **Herniotomy**
L. C. FISCHER, Atlanta

62 **Subparietal Injuries of the Kidney with Report of a Case Requiring Immediate Nephrectomy**
G. W. ROBERTS, M.D., Douglas

63 **The Diagnosis and Treatment of Fractures**
FRANK K. BOLAND, M.D., Atlanta

Banquet at Georgian Hotel

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 10:00 p. m.

Menu

Dry Martini

Celery Pitted Olives Spring Radishes

Canape of Foie Gras a la Rothschild

Amontillado

Cream of Asparagus

Broiled Georgia Roe Shad, Maitre d'hotel

Potatoes, Rosa Bonheur

Graves Sauterne

Sweetbreads Pique a la Perigena

Cauliflower Drawn Butter

Pontit Canet

Spring Lamb Chops with New Peas

Broiled Fresh Mushrooms on Toast

Punch au Kirsch

Cigarettes

Roast Philadelphia Squab au Cresson

Vieuve Cliquot

Tomato Princesse

Ice Cream Fantassie Petits Fours

Toasted Crackers Fromage a la Trappe

Coffee

Cigars

℞ "If you are ill at this season, there is no occasion to send for the doctor —only stop eating."

Program

"And they said, O good Iagoo,
Tell us now a tale of wonder,
Tell us of some strange adventure,
That the feast may be more joyous,
That the time may pass more gayly,
And our guests be more contented!"

Toasts

Toastmaster, DR. W. F. WESTMORLAND, Atlanta

First District—"The Doctor at Play."
DR. GEORGE R. WHITE, Savannah

Second District

Third District
DR. H. B. ROBERTS, Cordele

Fourth District
DR. F. M. RIDLEY, LaGrange

Fifth District
DR. FLOYD W. McRAE, Atlanta

Sixth District

Seventh District—"Ethics of the Fee."
DR. R. M. HARBIN, Rome

Eighth District—"The Doctor in Politics."
DR. A. S. J. STOVALL, Elberton

Ninth District—"The Country Doctor."
DR. W. B. HARDMAN, Commerce

Tenth District—"The Success of the Medical Association of Georgia."
W. C. LYLE, M.D., Augusta

Eleventh District

State at Large—"Has the Doctor a Conscience."
DR. JNO. C. OLMSTED, Atlanta

Our Guests
DR. H. M. FULLILOVE, Athens

Indigestion is charged with preaching morality to stomachs.

Program

MORNING SESSION

FRIDAY, APRIL 22d, 9:00 a. m.

Report of House of Delegates

64 **Eyestrain and Its Correction**
O. H. JOHNSON, M.D., Athens

65 **Report of Cases Treated with Radium Bromide**
T. E. OERTEL, M.D., Augusta

66 **Radium Therapy**
F. G. HODGSON, M.D., Atlanta

67 **The Use of the Rubber Dam in Gastro-Enterostomy and Intestinal Anastomosis**
GEORGE H. NOBLE, M.D. Atlanta

68 **Correction of Relapsed and Untreated Talipes Equino Varus by Operation**
MICHAEL HOKE, M.D., Atlanta

69 **Anaesthesia**
CHARLES USHER, M.D., Savannah

70 **Morbid Reflex Neuroses**
W. F.WESTMORELAND, M.D., Atlanta

71 **Spending, or Nocturnal Organisms in Women as a Cause of Hysteria**
E. BATES BLOCK, M.D., Atlanta

72 **Tics in Children and Their Treatment**
HENRY C. WHELCHEL, M.D., Douglas

73 **Report of Surgical Cases**
R. R. KIME, M.D., Atlanta

74 **Indigestion Due to Causes Commonly Removable by Surgery**
E. G. JONES, M.D., Atlanta

75 **Simultaneous Catheterization of the Ureters**
A. L. FOWLER, M.D. Atlanta

76 **The Venerial Problem and Our Duty**
R. H. STANLEY, M.D., Albany

77 **Diptheria and Its Relation to the Laboratory**
K. R. COLLINS, M.D., Atlanta

78 **Some Diagnostic Signs of Mental Diseases and Why Commitment Proceedings of the Insane in Georgia Should be Changed**
J. CHESTON KING, M.D., Atlanta

Program, Continued

79 **The Relation Between General Paresis and Tabes Dorsalis**
STEWART R. ROBERTS, M.D., Atlanta

80 **Report of Cases**
ST. J. B. GRAHAM, M.D., Ellijay

81 **Tenotomy with Report of Cases**
THEODORE TOEPEL, M.D., Atlanta

82 **Hodge Podge**
E. C. CARTLEDGE, M.D., Atlanta

83 **Report of a Case of Parinauds Conjunctivitis in a Negro**
WM. C. KELLOG, M.D. Augusta

84 **What of Stovine; the New Analgesic?**
ARTHUR G. HOBBS, M.D., Atlanta

85 **Vegetarian Diet, Its Effect on the Human Body**
WM. T. JONES, M.D., Atlanta

86 **The Tonsils as Portals of Infection**
W. C. LYLE, M.D., Augusta

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Friday, 3:00 p. m.

PROGRAM OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20th, 9:00 a. m.

Reception of Delegates from County Societies.
Report of the Committee of Arrangements.
Report of the Committee on Scientific Work.
Report of Councillors.

NIGHT SESSION

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20th, 7:30 O'Clock

Report of Commitee on Necrology.
Report on Committee on Public Policy and Legislation.
Unfinished Business.
Other Meetings of the House of Delegates subject to the call of the President.

What every visitor to Athens should see

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
LUCY COBB INSTITUTE
CRAWFORD W. LONG HOME

"Our universities **cure** men of doing things by halves, be the things mental or muscular."
—Reade.

Pancramic View of Campus University of Ga., Athens, Ga.

The University of Georgia

Authorized by legislative charter in 1785, established in 1801, the oldest of state universities, this institution has given to the world seven thousand well-trained sons, who have in large measure made the history of the state. With an enrollment this year of 531, under the direction of Chancellor David C. Barrow and a most able faculty, the University is doing the best work in its history. Throughout the state there is an increased interest among its alumni, and thousands of those who have never been within its halls are rallying beneath its standards. It has always been a great force for the uplifting of the people. It is now a greater force than it has ever been in this great work.

State Normal School

HE State Normal School is located in Athens, Ga., on the Prince Avenue car line, and can be easily reached by visitors, who will be welcome at any time.

This school was established fifteen years ago, by the state, in the old Rock College Building, which was used as an auditorium, class-rooms dormitory, dining hall and President's residence. There are now nine buildings, including a new Carnegie Library, which will be finished and ready for use by September 1.

The school has had steady growth and has registered this year over six hundred students, the largest number in the history of the school. There is now need for a new auditorium, more buildings, and better equipment. The state should appropriate as rapidly as possible sufficient funds to supply these buildings so that the school can continue to grow in usefulness.

The State Normal School creates ideals of usefulness, builds character, trains mind and body, raises the work of the **common schools** of Georgia to higher efficiency, and touches the social interests of every home, through the moulding influence the school exerts, indirectly, upon the children of the entire state.

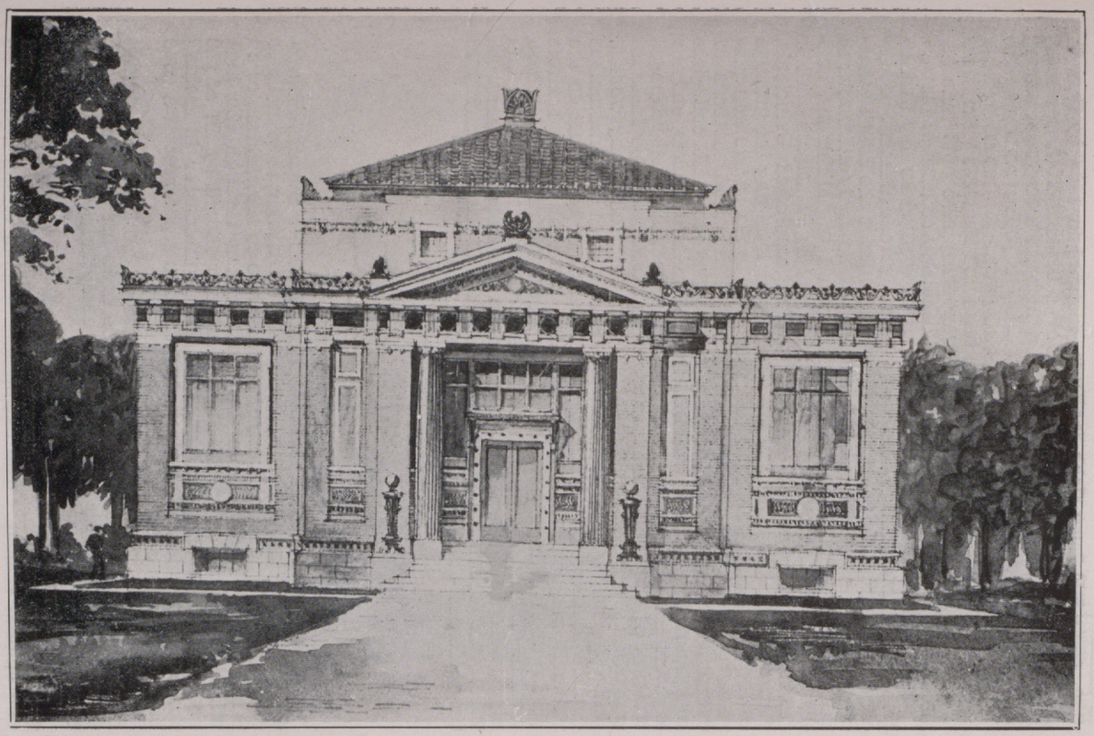
The State Normal School has students from almost every county in Georgia, and from other states. Teachers of proved success are employed. This school has the distinction of having sent more than 8,000 teachers into the common schools of the state.

The art of home-making, in all its phases, is thoroughly taught. The principles of hygiene and sanitation, the science of foods, marketing, cooking, house-furnishing and management, sewing, dress-cutting and making are studied in a practical way. A resident nurse carefully looks after the health of the students. Each dormitory is under the care of a special matron.

The homelike atmospher in which the students live, and the thorough and efficient training in broad culture they receive in each department, create a loyal and helpful school-spirit, and make a remarkably strong student-body.

The phenomenal growth in numbers and usefulness of this institution is due largely to the efficient leadership of the president, Mr. E. C. Branson.

The physicians attending the State Medical Association are cordially invited to visit and inspect the school during their stay in Athens.



Carnegie Library, State Normal School.

Lucy Cobb Institute

HE Lucy Cobb Institute, founded in 1854 by Gen. T. R. R. Cobb as a memorial to his daughter, has been, from the time of its establishment, foremost among the educational institutions for young women in the South. Its reputation and patronage has never been merely local but it has attracted students from every part of the South. Under successive able managements it has maintained scholarly courses of instruction and an environment of refinement unexcelled by any institution of similar character elsewhere. Its numerous alumnae are recognized, in Georgia particularly, but throughout the South generally, as leaders and exemplars in all lines of womanly endeavor and activity. The Institute is an incorporated establishment, controlled by a Board of Trustees and managed by Principals of their selection. The present excellent and accomplished Principals, Misses Gerdine and Brumby are worthily maintaining the prestige of the institution and have added largely to its efforts and usefulness by incorporation of modern branches and methods of education. Primary, academic, semi-collegiate and collegiate courses of instruction are offered in fundamental studies, and the departments of Art and Music provide elementary and advanced training of the highest character. The Faculty of the Institute comprises a large body of scholarly and cultured young women, skilled in their respective professions and devoted and harmonious in their labors. The Institute in its teachings holds fast to the old and noble traditions of Southern Womanhood and meets amply, as they arise, new conditions in the training of Southern women. It aims successfully at the development, in the surroundings of the home, of culture, refinement and womanly character. This great institution probably stands first in the community in the pride and esteem of all Athenians.

The City Schools

The pride of Athens is her system of Public Schools. Up-to-date as to buildings, and modern in every particular as to methods of teaching. The schools are absolutely free to the children of all residents of the city from the kindergarten through the high school. In addition to the regular courses offered by all of the progressive schools of the country, thorough courses in cooking and domestic science are given, and there is a prospect of a good business course next September.

The corps of instructors is composed of well trained, skillful teachers. The object of the discipline is to assist pupils in the formation of habits of diligence, promptness, reliability and honesty.

The system consists of two kindergartens, two night schools, five primary schools, two grammar schools, one high school, and two colored schools. The enrollment is 2454 pupils, taught by 58 teachers.

Lucy Cobb Institute.

HE WILL ALWAYS BE REMEMBERED.

When I git to musin' deeply,
Bout them times what used to be,
An' the swellin' tide o' memory,
Comes a sweepin' over me,
Then, 'mong the wrecks of long ago,
That's driftin' on the crags,
I can see our fam'ly doctor
With his leather saddle bags.

With his crown so bare and shiny,
An' his whiskers, white as snow,
With his nose jest like a piney,
That's beginnin' fer to blow,
Fer he painted it with somethin',
Frum his bottles er his kags,
That he allus carried with him,
In them rusty saddle bags.

When the whoopin' cough was ragin'
Er the measles wuz aroun'
He'd mount his rhubarb pony,
An' go scootin' out o' town,
With his saddle skirts a floppin'
An' his leggin's all in rags,
An' the roots an' yarbs a stuffin'
Out his pussy saddle bags

Then, when mam wuz down with fever,
An' we thought that she would die,
That ole feller didn't leave her,
An' he never shut an eye;
But he sot thar like a pilot,
Fer to keep her frum the snags,
An' he brought her through the riffle
With his rusty saddle bags.

I can see him with his glasses,
Sot a-straddle of his nose,
With his broad-brimmed loppy beaver,
An' his loose, old-fashioned cloze;
I can see him tyin' at the gate
The laziest o' nags,
An' come puffin up the pathway
With his heavy saddle bags.

But he started on his travels
Many, many years ago,
Fer the place where life onravels
An' dividin' waters flow
So I hope he's reached the haven
Where no anchor ever drags,
An' has landed safe in heaven
With his shinin' saddle bags.

Home of
Dr. Crawford W. Long
Prince Avenue
Athens, Ga.

James Venable

To Dr. C. W. Long, Dr.

1842.		
Jany. 28th.	Sulphuric Ether	.25
Mch. 30.	Sulphuric Ether and exsecting tumor	2.00
May 13th.	Sul. Ether	.25
June 6th.	Exsecting tumor	2.00
		4.50

The figures remain the same even until this day, only the position of the period has changed.

Most to be pitied

The woman of sentiment said to the Doctor,
(And the answer he gave her most awfully shocked her!)
"Dear Doctor, of all the relentless diseases
That lie in dark wait, without warning to seize us,
What malady is it so harshly attacks us,
So wickedly wounds and so ruthlessly racks us,
That, seeing its victim distressed in such fashion
You give him at once your profoundest compassion?"
And the Doctor responded, "I think 'tis admitted
The man with the small-pox is most to be pitied!"

All
Athens
will be glad
to see you again

THE McGREGOR CO.
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS
ATHENS, GA.

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MONUMENT TO CRAWFORD LONG WAS UNVEILED AT JEFFERSON

Hundreds Thronged the Jackson County Capital To Witness the Ceremony and Pay Tribute To the Discoverer of Anaesthesia by the Use of Ether.

Under perfectly ideal weather conditions, with the typical northeast Georgia skies blue overhead, the monument erected to the memory of Dr. Crawford W. Long, the now acknowledged first discvorerer of ether anesthesia, was unveiled with impressive and appropriate ceremonies in Jefferson yesterday, a few feet from the marked spot where the first operation was performed by him and ether employed as an anesthetic.

Miss Emma Long, youngest daughter of the late distinguished Athens physician, at 2:15 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, drew the cord which released the snow-white sheathing about the plain but imposing shaft of Georgia granite, and as the folds slipped down about the base of the monument the audience of hundreds, from every section, almost every county of the state, rose as one man, bared and bowed their heads, and there was a cheer—a half reverent, half joyous expression of the throng of appreciation of the worth and the greatness of the eminent Georgia physician, who has, indirectly, alleviated more suffering than almost any dozen other men the world has ever known.

The monument was presented to the state and to the city of Jefferson by Dr. L. G. Hardman, through the Medical Society of Jackson county. It was planned some time ago to unveil the shaft on the 21st of April while the Georgia Medical Association was in session in Athens—the home city of Dr. Long, where he died and nearby to Jefferson, where he made the discovery which placed his name in history and his effigy in staturary hall at the national capitol.

More than two hundreds of the State Medical organization, with a number of their ladies and their hosts of Athens went to Jefferson yesterday morning on a special train. Other scores went from this city, from Commerce, Winder, Hoschton, Gainesville, Maysville, Pendergrass, Talmo, Gillsville and other points, in autos, and there were thousands present in Jefferson yesterday—recognizing the event as a historical occurrence for Jackson county and the state.

The monument is situated in the square and only a few feet from the former site of the office of Dr. Long, where he performed the first operation with ether. That spot is marked by the remnants of an old mulberry tree, from the remaining living branches of which was recently taken wood to make the gavel which is being used by the president of the Georgia Medical Association in its sessions here this week. The stump of this old tree was yesterday swathed in bands of bunting, bearing the national colors and in its new-shooting branches gleamed a great Confederate flag. In the audience yesterday were the four daughters of Dr. Long and Dr. Long's first and last patient.

Immediately after the arrival of the train at Jefferson yesterday the ladies were given seats about the monument and the school children of Martin Institute formed a circle back of the visitors. The assembly was called to order by President McArthur, of the State Medical Association, and an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. McGarity, of Jefferson. Hon. H. W. Bell, then, on behalf of the city of Jefferson, welcomed the guests and accepted for the ity council the monument from Dr. Hardman, the donor. He alluded to the fact that Jackson county has given to the world several benefactors: Dr. Boring, who founded the great orphanage at Decatur; Mr. William Martin, the first man to endow a college in the state; Dr. Long, the discoverer of anesthesia, and Dr. Hardman, who made possible the tangible recognition of Dr. Long's service to the world in a memorial shaft on the spot where the discovery was made.

Judge Bell was followed by Dr. Will B. Hardman, a brother of Dr. Lam Hardman, of Commerce, who welcomed the state organization and other visitors to Jackson county on behalf of the County Medical Society. He said that it was a peculiar pleasure since the occasion was not one in which a monument was being erected to the "unknown discoverer of anesthesia,' such as is the one in classic Boston, but to one whom all the world now recognized as indisputably the real discoverer—and the first discoverer, antedating in his achievement even the great English physician, Sir James Young Simpson, in his discovery of chloroform anesthesia.

Dr. Thomas R. Wright, of Augusta, gracefully performed the duty of introducing and presenting the orator of the day, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, whose writings in the popular periodicals on "Hygiene and Medical Matters have made him known to millions over the country. In his address of introduction. Dr. Wright took occasion to allude to the importance of Dr. Long's discovery—in revolutionizing the methods of surgery and saving untold suffering. He called attention to the fact that only at this late date has Dr. Long's life and achievements been duly recognized; that it remained for a doctor of another state to present his claims to the world, Dr. Martin Sims, of South Carolina, and that the portrait of the great discoverer hanging now on the walls of the state capitol at Atlanta, is the gift of a Northern friend. He expressed his appreciation of Dr. Hardman's expression in stone of the esteem of the people of Dr. Long's home county, and he introduced Dr. Hutchinson as peculiarly well chosen as the eulogist of th Southern, Georgia, Jackson county physician, whose life is celebrated in this monument.

The orator of the day was Dr. Woods Hitchinson, now of New York, known by millions of readers of the magazines of the country as a popular writer for the people on themes of hygiene and medicine. His address was full of eulogy of Dr. Long, replete with facts and figures sustaining the contention of Long's friends to his right to the honor for the discovery which made him famous, and interspersed with bright bits of wit and passages of beautiful imagery, which charmed the hundreds who heard it. He said in part:

"I deem it a peculiar honor and pleasure to be allowed to address this audience on this occasion. Without conceit I may say that I believe that I am peculiarly fitted for this pleasant duty, for I am, an unusually representative person. Born across the waters, in the country which gave Sir James Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform anaesthesia to the world, I am an Englishman by birth and an American by conviction. I have practiced medicine in three sections of the United States—the North, the South and the West. I am here to say that wherever men speak of the achievements of science an allusion is made to the greatest boon ever given to suffering humanity, the honor of the discovery is awarded to Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia. His discovery was an accident. His real genius and the proof of his greatness lay in his wisdom to see the possibilities, the courage to attempt the experiments, the confidence in his own opinions and in the heartfelt love and sympathy for his suffering patients, which led him to employ the anesthetic he had discovered, not once, but many times. He was great in his courage—braving the possibility of the fearful consequences which would have followed failure in those early days of experiment. He was great in his love for his profession and affectionate sympathy for his patients. He was great in the breadth of his intellect, the culture of his mind, his familiarity and appreciation on letters and art and refinement.

He was great in his services to his fellow man.

"In many matters he was ahead of his day and generation. He was one of the first to hold the belief that tuberculosis is curable, and that fresh air and diet will effect cures of this dread malady. He was one of the first to discover that the bilious fever of the South is a form of malarial fever and that quinine is its specific remedy. He was among the first to treat typhoid patients in almost the identical way in which the physicians of today handle that disease. He was seventy years ahead of the record in the removal of a cancer from the breast of a woman by the now known Holstead operation. And he added to the sum of human immunity from horror and suffering long before Sir James Young Simpson used chloroform for the purpose. Dr. Long, here in Jackson county, on more than one occasion, employed ether as an anesthetic in the cases of childbirth he attended.

"Finally, he was not only great in life, but he was greater in death, for his end came to him in service—falling ill while attending a patient, who sits in this audience today, and when he recovered consciousness for a moment before his summons came, he thought only of duty and asked, 'How is she?' Great in life, humble and unassuming in his manner, broad in his research and polished in his culture, faithful and devoted to his work and to his fellows to the very shadows, he was one we may all honor and emulate."

Hon Pleasant A. Stovall was then introduced by President McArthur, of the Georgia Medical Association, and spoke as follows:

The legacy which Dr. Long has left to mankind is priceless. It has lengthened the human span of existence and cut down the death rate in every land. It has rounded this little life with the sleep which has given science and surgery their innings and has robbed theoperating table of its horrors. It has touched the eyelids of the sufferer until he slept and has given truce to racking pain. It has supplied the Nepenthe of which Homer sang—a hiatus in which nature hangs in suspense and surgery plies its busy process. It has wrought the era of blood letting without agony—of incision without sting—or heroic treatment without nerve shock. It has, in Shakepeare's words, knit up the raveled sleeve of care and disorder and composed the cot where disease impended and death was threatened. It has brought on the armistice where man has been given a new lease—a new birth and a new hope from suffering back to life and light.

For 5,000 years or more man has been flying from the specter of pain. The whole object of science has been to soften the process of life, to lessen the ills which flesh is heir to, to postpone the inevitable hour. Heroditas wrote of inhaling the fumes of hemp to allay the passing pang and Plimy recorded the magic of mandrigo. The Chinese in the third century had their own anaesthetic and Sir Humphrey Davy, one hundred years ago prescribed nitrous oxide gas to relieve the penalties of local pain. But everywhere in history suffering had cried out for alleviation in vain and surgery had hunted for a truce without avail. The suggestion of the use of anaesthesia for practical work was unheeded. The fumes of sulphuric ether arose like the incense of the Magi from the Wonderful Lamp to work spells of unconsciousness, but until the middle of the last century the anaesthetic remained only a curious agency in the laboratory—food

for pranks of medical students and stimulus for weird antics and strange spells—until the country physician in Jackson county applied its mesmeric power to James Venable and removed a tumor painlesly from his neck. Then, it is not too much to say, the long night of barbarism was broken. The voice of suffering has in a measure been hushed. Surgery came into her own. The opportunity had arrived. Peace and quiet and suspended animation supervened and science entered upon her perfect work. The discovery was inevitable. If Crawford W. Long had not found the way some one else must have found it; but it is to the eternal credit of this faithful and skillful man that in the quiet of his village practice he reached an answer to the quest of ages.

What cared he for fame and factitious notoriety. It was before the days of publicity which bodies forth the form of things unknown and gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name. No city paper was ready to blazon forth the new invention with cuts and specifications. The spectacular origin of the X-rays and of radium, of stovvaine, heralded by the sensational and scientific press, did not attend the birth of this great discovery in its rude surroundings, and yet it was worthy of a Star in the East, for it meant somethink like "peace on earth"—partial regeneration to a pain-ridden world.

But Dr. Long was not hunting for mere reputation. He did not hire a hall, like the New England dentist some years later, and extract teeth to the delight of a crowd with the charlatanism of a patent medicine vendor. He did not call a meeting of the Georgia Medical Society, for in those days this country was thinly settled. News, even the most important, did not travel fast. He did not flash forth the use of anaesthsia with the fervor of a man who had found a new comet. He had no press agent and, bound down by the traditional prejudice of the medical profession, he scorned to advertise. He just went on quietly in his work. He repeated the experiment again and again. Tumors were removed and toes cut off and minor amputations were reported during the next few years. The application of sulphuric ether as a complete anaesthetic was perfected and the countryside, his neighbors, his colleagues, his patients and his clients, flocked to his little office no longer dreading the terrible ordeal of the surgeon's knife, not doubting the skill of the good physician and submitting themselves without flinching to processes from which the stoutest heart had shrunk with terror.

We may not doubt that that this Jackson county surgeon proceded with all possible caution. He was a conservative man. He was a busy man with a general practice, in no hurry to try experiments. How carefully he counted the pulse of his unconscious subjects—how he trembled at times when he led them into the uncertain shadows where sleep was such a suggestive counterpart to death—we may well imagine. Those of us who knew him well and loved him as he came and went among us here more than thirty years agone, when his name was a household word and his step upon the door always a welcome sound, will remember that he was a modest man—earnest, sympathetic, faithful and true. He was not a man to rush impetuously into a new field, to go upon the housetops and proclaim himself a discoverer and a deliverer. He may well have said with the great Agassiz, when interrupted in his laboratory by a press agent, who offered him a fabulous sum if he would go into the lecture field: "Please leave me alone; what time have I for making money?"

And so, like the faithful man who loved his work, he was more intent upon healing the afflicted than upon perpetuating his own name. Every month he was doing things which would have made the world wonder—he was handling an anaesthetic for which the medical profession had been groping through the dark centuries. Every week he was doing things that men would not have dared to do in Paris, London, or in New York. He was perfecting a process which gave monuments to men who followed him and made one man a baronet in England years later; but he worked noiselessly and patiently, like the great artist who silently sat and carved his stature from the silent stone that held and withheld the thing he sought.

Enough for him that the operations were sucessful, that the patients broke their heavy sleep and in opening their weary eyes blessed him and thanked him—not all of them paid him. Enough that they took up their beds and walked, and told the people of the wonderful things that the young physician had done. These were the returns he wished for—this was the reward he wanted—this was the fame that satisfied the noble but simple soul of Crawford Long.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to know that Dr. Long lived to see something of the gratitude of his state and his section. I say section, for the Georgians and the Southern people were strong to assert his claim to the great discovery—a claim which was popularly established when Dr. J. Marion Sims of South Carolina published his celebrated pamphlet of indisputable facts in New York. A noble portrait of the great physician adorns the panels of the state house in Atlanta and his place awaits the inevitable statue which must stand in Washington by that of Alexander H. Stephens.

All honor to the man who first applied anaesthesia practically to surgery; who found a new agency for evading pain; who changed a freak into a great scientific aid; who experimented with a sportive agency and turned it to everlasting acount; who blazed the way from minor incisions to major operations, where men's eviscera are explored and the base of the brain laid bare; who arranged the trance where the physician may work wonders; who built an arcanum where miracles might be wrought behind drawn curtains and drowsy eyelids, and who with divine guidance saved the wand of the necromancer and worked for a suffering world the new spell—"the twilight of the gods."

Walking through St. Andrew's chapel in Westminister Abbey, he comes upon the tablet let into that noble apartment commemorating the act of Sir James Young Simpson, who applied chloroform to the great work which Dr. Long had begun. In this magnificent temple of kings and princes and warriors and artists, measuring the greatness of an empire, tsetimony is cheerfully borne in stone and bronze to the work of a man which, five years after the achievement of the Georgia benefactor, had meant so much to England. In the great hall where statesmen and scientists are sepultured is this silent and eloquent tribute to a Scotch physician who lightened the tones of human suffering. Gladstone's effigy is there and Simpson's modest tablet. So in the Hall of Statuary in Washington let Long, the physician, stand with Stephens, the Georgia Commoner, fit types of the men who loved their fellow men—

"Who at all times and in every way
gave their strength to the weak,
Their substance to the poor,
Their sympathies to the suffering
And their hearts to God."

Immediately after the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Stovall, Dr. L. G. Hardman presented Miss Emma Long, who drew aside the veil, and the great audience rose as one man and with bared and bowed heads sent up a grateful murmur of appreciation of the man in whose honor the shaft was erected.

On one side of the monument is inscribed:

In Memory of
DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG,
the First Discoverer of Anesthesia, the Great Benefactor of the Human Race,
Born in Danielsville, Madison County, Ga., Nov. 1, 1815.
Died, Athens, Ga., Nov, 30, 1878.

On another side is the legend:

Sulphuric Ether
Anesthesia,
Was Discovered by Crawford W. Long, on March 30, 1842, at Jefferson, Ga.
Administered to Jas. M. Venable for removal of a Tumor.

On the third side is engraved:

Given by
Dr. Lamartime Griffin Hardman, in the Name of His Father and Mother,
Dr. W. B. J. Hardman and Mrs. E. S. Hardman, life-long Friends of
Crawford W. Long,
Dr. W. B. J. Hardman Being a Physician of Jackson County.

On the fourth side is:

Erected by the
Jackson County Medical Society,
April 21, 1910.
Committee:
H. W. Bell,
J. C. Bennett, M. D.,
F. M. Bailey.
Unveiled by the
Georgia Medical Association,
April 21, 1910.

A Georgia barbecue was served on the court house campus, and during the dinner Dr. King P. Moore, of Macon, read a paper on the "Times Before the Discovery of Anaesthesia by Dr. Long," depicting the conditions which confronted the surgeon and the horrors of the operating table to the patient. He was followed by Dr. Floyd McRae, in a response on "Since the Discovery of Dr. Long."

An interesting paper was read from Dr. Joe Jacobs, of Atlanta, who was prevented from being present on account of the illness of his wife, Dr. Jacob's paper being "Why We Honor Our Illustrious Dead." "Jackson County" was responded to in an eloquent speech by Dr. Theo P. Ross, of Winder, and "Our Guests," by Dr. L. C. Allen, of Hoschton.

The members of the Georgia Medical Association with their lady friends and quite a number of the citizens of Athens, visited the home of Dr. Long and the city where he died, and went back to Athens by special train at 3 o'clock.

The people of Jefferson and Jackson county and of this section of the state disproved the oft-repeated passage that a prophet is not without save in his own country and among his own people. They expressed their esteem and love for Dr. Long in a manner that was good to see.

THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION OF GEORGIA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Physicians by Scores From Every Section of the State Are Holding Pleasant and Profitable Convention at the Colonial Opera House in This City.

The sixty-first annual session of the Medical Association of Georgia convened yesterday morning in the Colonial opera house of this city, President Thos. J. McArthur, of Cordele, presiding, and as large an attendance present as has ever been gathered at the opening session of the organization, every section and almost every county in the state being represented by leading physicians.

The convention after being called to order was formally opened with the following appropriate and beautiful prayer by Rabbi Nathan Blechman of this city:

Our Almighty Father, Who didst form Man in Thy image, Who smites him by Thy Law, and bidst up the wound in Thy mercy, hearken to our prayer that our souls lift up unto Thee. Thy servants, the physicians of this great state, the guardians of the health and well-being of Thy people, have come together in their annual convention. We rejoice in this assembly, and as we look back upon previous years we thank Thee for the benefits that have accrued unto humanity from these meetings. Especially do we thank Thee, that in Thy Providence, Thou didst grant our own immortal brother, whose name we shall on the morrow delight to honor and to perpetuate, to wrest from Nature the discovery that lulls the deadly agony from the affrighted conscious of the sick. As Thou hast been our inspiration in the past, and as Thou hast enabled us to uncover and to understand in the advances of Science, the great things of Thy law of love, so look down upon us now and regard our efforts with favor. Open our eyes ever further and further unto the marvelous domains of Science, and may we go from strength to strength. We ask Thee to bless the work and the strivings of our hearts. In Thy appointed labor we have toiled. O crown our toil with goodly result. Not for our sake, who are Thy humble instruments, do we invoke Thy blessing, but for the sake of the revelation of Thy glory and Thy love, and for the sake of our fellows, the children of men. Moreover, O Eternal, we pray that great thoughts may dominate this convention. May the perfection of our knowledge and skill be devoted utterly and unselfishly to the altar of humanity. May our activities also be manifold in all those problems that concern the health and well-being of our community, our beloved South, and our dear nation. May our service and our labor be a living and constant prayer. At all times, we commend ourselves to Thee. Therefore bestow Thy unfailing blessing and guidance upon the members of the Georgia Medical Association in convention assembled upon its officers, and upon all who take active part in these meetings. Bless our fair city, and its magistrates, who have made this convention welcome in hospitality and sincerity. And may the sweetness of the Lord our God be upon us, and the work of our hands, establish Thou it. And may the grateful praises of men arise unto Thee for pain relieved, and sickness healed, and for the lengthening of this pilgrimage upon earth. Amen.

After a delightful musical number by the Lucy Cobb chorus, Mayor Rowe delivered the address of welcome to the distinguished guests of Athens on behalf of the city.

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Athens President W. F. Dorsey made the address of welcome.

Dr. Isham H. Goss, for the Clarke County Medical Society, welcomed the visiting members of the fraternity as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Medical Association of Georgia:

In the name of the Clarke County Medical Society it gives me unfeigned pleasure to bid you welcome. Welcome to the good fellowship, appreciation and hospitality of Athens.

All that you see in the Classic City is yours to use and enjoy in unstinted manner.

Among the many conventions it has been our honor to entertain, none will find a heartier welcome or warmer place in the hearts of our people than this body of large brained and unselfish men.

It may be a general rule, comparisons are odious but I venture to trench upon this fallacious proverb by calling your attention to some striking similarities, as well as points of difference in the city of ancient Athens, and this modern city of ours. The architecture here cannot be compared with that of Praxitiles.

The Parthenon once the pride and glory of the Grecians has no counterpart with us.

These monuments of ancient skill have long since crumbled into ruins under the touch of relentless time.

There has been wonderful progress along the high road of the vanishing centuries, since the day when the sculptor chisled with deft and masterful touch the perfect human figures from the cold insensate marble.

We have transferred the emphasis from the expenditure of force upon inanimate material, to man. We spend our time and talents in the cultivation of his imperial intellect and the development of his moral character to fit him for the achievements in science and civic righteousness.

We have learned the difference between the passing and the present and we are building monuments in the lives and character of Georgia's youth that defy the elements of decay.

Twenty-seven years ago when it was our good fortune to entertain this distinguished body you found us a struggling village.

Today we are a little city, with all the comforts and conveniences that modern invention and liberality can give.

But these are not our riches. The atmosphere is rich in the tradition of a noble and heroic past. This city and community have furnished distinguished men in every department of human endeavor. The Cobbs, Ben Hill, Henry Grady, and among the living we have our Speer and Joseph Henry Lumpkin and many others, conspicuous figures that have adorned their professions and added the wealth of great personalities to the permanent possessions of our common country.

But to one we owe a debt of gratitude and in our own profession, Crawford W. Long.

This illustrious son of Georgia, as a physician, the exemplar of his profession. As a scientist, quite by reason of what he acomplished, but greater by virtue of the achievements he made possible.

This man was too great to be localized, he belongs not to Athens, not to the United States, but to the world. The prince and the peasant, prophet, and priest, civilized and savage are all indebted to him for the alleviation of pain, and prolongation of life.

Among the places of interest in our city there is one little home, in which we all feel a peculiar interest for the reason it was here that John Howard Payne visited his sweetheart Mary Harden. He, as you know, was the author of that immortal verse "Home, Sweet home," that touches the tender cord in every heart.

In speaking of Athens' charms, I must not forget the ladies.

From the blushing school girls of Lucy Cobb, and the fair maidens of the State Normal to the lovely women who grace our homes—all add their share in making Athens beautiful and attractive.

We all welcome you gentlemen, and the old saying, the latch-string hangs on the outside of the door, is all wrong when you reach Athens.

A hearty welcome is yours.

The responses to these welcome addresses were made by Drs. H. A. Mobley, of Vienna, and Frank M. Ridley, of LaGrange.

Dr. Mobley's Response.

To the Honorable Mayor, President of the Board of Trade, local medical profession, ladies and gentlemen:

The warm words of welcome spoken by you are deeper and more signigcant than the usual formal greetings extended to assembled organizations. I wish to assure you that this large and representative body of Georgians appreciate the true spirit of hospitality you have expressed, and feel that they are fortunate in being your favored guests.

Many of us are in Athens for our first time and are impressed with the evidences of thrift and prosperity. To many others it is like a visit to an old home and recalls tender memories of the years spent here in their early ambitious youth, when the future to them was bright with promise and rosy with hope.

We are delighted to be in Athens, the city for so long a time the centre of Georgia culture, which means the essence of Southern culture. One of the leading cities in the effort to foster the ambition of the youth of our beloved state and lead them to more elevated planes of education and advancement along all helpful lines, moral, social and politica. From this city, and her institutions, have gone out young men who, having caught inspiration to encourage them to nobler efforts, and reecived training to meet and cope with life's problems, have in this state and all over the South, acquitted themselves like true men in every contest in which they have engaged, and proved themselves equal to every emergency they have met.

We are glad because of your lovely homes, famed for their culture and hospitality and presided over by your mothers, wives and daughters, who have been and are regarded with pride as models of pure womanhood. The names of your families for generations have been familiar upon the pages of history, both in state and nation, and many of your citizens as scholars, statesmen and soldiers, have added lustre to the fair name and fame of our beloved Southland. Such men and such deeds make a country or a city great, and as a municipality cannot differ from its citizenry, we feel that to be the favored guests of such a city and such a people is truly worth the coming.

Professionally, we are on, or very near historic ground. Near this place there lived a man, a physician, whose simple life touched few outside of this section, perhaps, and whose quiet retiring nature, while proving his true worth, actually prevented him from reaping in full measure the just fruits of his discovery, which meant more for the alleviation of human suffering than all others before or since.

And it was near this spot he stood as one divinely inspired, and by virtue of his genius, prompted by a desire to help humanity, reached into the ethereal mists and drew therefrom the thin veil of unconscious and with knightly grace presented it to the world of sufferers. And today the world over, wherever the pain of operation is relieved, and the pangs of the woman in travail are mitigated, a silent though soulful prayer ascends, and a heavenly benediction descends upon the name and memory of Crawford W. Long.

One of the most delightful numbers of this session's program is the unveiling a monument to this great and good man, on the ground where his

first experiments were made. And as we look upon it, clean and white as his own spotless life, we know that the benefits of his immortal discovery will bless mankind long after this marble has ceased to endure. Its erection is a labor of love to the physicians of Georgia, and should stir the civic pride of those outside the profession, who realizing the beneficence of his labors, rejoice that a son of their native state, by the brilliant light of his genius, first led a suffering world to anaesthesia.

But allow me to say a word about ourselves, your guests. You entertain a body of men who come from all over the state; the mountains of North Georgia, the traditional red hills of mid-state, and the wiregress section of South Georgia; from the laboratory, the office, the bedside, the open road: The specialist and the general practicioner elbow together, and for the time being all differences of professional duties and labors are obliterated,—all are just doctors alike.

We do not come prompted by a spirit of commercial enthusiasm that promises either to you or ourselves material gain. We do not offer you stock in some new enterprise, or guarantee to boost the price of your real estate. And while it may not be complimentary to us to admit that we do sometimes neglect our own pecuniary interests, still it is true that they are often forced into the background by demands made upon our time in coping with disease, or relieving those in physical or mental distress.

Sucesses along these lines come to us frequently, but the world knows little of them, while our failures I may say are quickly buried beneath the sod of kind forgetfulness.

But the great profession as a whole has wrought many things.

Since the day Jenner demonstrated that the loathsome disease smallpox could be almost banished from the earth, down to the present moment the efforts of the medical profession have been to make the bitter physical discomforts of the race more tolerable.

Note the almost complete eradication of the dreaded yellow fevor during the present generation, and the successful fight now being waged against the great white plague that is sure to be fruitful of good results.

And, while nothing superhuman has been attempted, many things have been accomplished in the realm of medicine and surgery, that formerly would have been considered little short of miraculous.

Hence it is that these members of the regular medical profession are worthy objects of your hospitality, and are not spoiled by a little learning in the art of healing, nor puffed up with arrogant or jealous pride, I present them to you as men moving with conscious and respectful dignity, proud of the fact that they are members of our great profession, and striving to do each his part, to maintain the lofty standards of regular medicine.

Our days are all alike and filled with more trials and disappointments than come to many, and so we are susceptible to kind words and gentle treatment. Your cordial words of welcome touch a responsive chord, and the end of sojourning in your beautiful city will come altogether too soon.

Permit me again to thank you most sincerely, in behalf of the Medical Association of Georgia, for your warm words of greeting, and the hospitality you so generously offer us.

Reprinted from the Transactions of the Medical Association of Georgia, 1899.

OUR PAST CELEBRITIES.

By ISHAM H. GOSS, M.D., Athens, Ga.

MEMBER AND EX VICE-PRESIDENT, MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA; MEMBER AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS, INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS, SURGEON SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

THE FRANKLIN PRTG. & PUB. CO., ATLANTA, GA

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Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Famous on many accounts, Georgia is most famous in the production of great men. In the higher spheres of national life, she has not been wanting in the exhibition of the sublimest qualities of character, as is abundantly shown in her worthy representatives. Time would fail me to recall even a major portion of the names that have made her illustrious among the states of the American Union, but I trust I may be pardoned for mentioning a few. In statesmanship she can present her Oglethorpe, Stephens, Toombs, Hill, Cobb, Brown, Colquitt and Grady. In her warriors, such names as Gordon, Young, T. R. R. Cobb, Evans, and hundreds of others would readily be suggested. The roll of scholarship could be indefinitely extended, but the names of Jackson, Calloway, Lanier, Mell and others might be mentioned. And her ministry has been second, in point of ability and eloquence, to that of no other state, embracing the honored names of the Pierces, Tucker, Holcombe, Mercer, Beckwith and Haygood. In the sphere of jurists one is so dazzled by the splendid array that he is at a loss to name any lest the mention of them appear invidious. but her Lumpkins, her Lamars and her Longstreets would naturally arrest our attention.

Georgia has been illustrious in the past, and to-day she has all the requisites to make her the greatest State in the American Union. She has Clay for her foundation, Bacon

first experiments were made. And as we look upon it, clean and white as

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for her nourishment, a Speer for her defense, and a Candler to make the tapers to light her on to greater glory.

It is not unfitting upon this occasion, that of the fiftieth anniversary of the Medical Association of Georgia, that we seek to do honor to the men who have made illustrious our own cherished profession. Nor is it unbecoming to seek to derive inspiration from the past and from the careers of such luminaries as have made resplendent the history of our profession in the Commonwealth of Georgia. In recounting the deeds of heroes and of their achievements, the historian rarely chronicles those of the medical profession whose vocation in the quiet retreat of the sick chamber and in the tranquil discoveries in the office and laboratory fail to gain the eye of the public pen.

In addition to the consideration favoring a proper and public recognition of the honored members of our profession is that of stimulating us to seek to maintain the distinction of the profession upon that lofty level to which it has been raised by the immortal medical worthies of Georgia who were not born to die.

Addressing myself now more directly to the subject which has been placed in connection with my name upon this occasion, I will challenge your attention for a short time while I present some thoughts upon

OUR PAST CELEBRITIES.

It seems becoming to us to embalm in permanent form the names and services of the distinguished men of our profession in this state, and to accord to them the merits of their just deserts, especially since, in some instances, there has been shown a disposition to award the palm which rightly belongs to them to others.

I will begin then by mentioning the name of Dr. Banks, of Gainesville, who actually became famous in connection

medicine and surgery, that formerly would have been considered little short of miraculous.

with his successful operation for stone in the bladder long before the operations of Bigelow and Warren, of Boston, were known to the medical world. The successful practice of Dr. Banks had become so common as to lose the novelty of discovery before these men from the far east heralded to the world their successful feats. Worthily associated with Dr. Banks in the enumeration of celebrities is Dr. Anthony, of Savannah, who enjoys the distinction of being the world's pioneer in the surgery of the lung. Not less honored than these is Dr. Henry F. Campbell, of Augusta, who is famous as the discoverer of the excito-secretory system of nerves, and the genupectoral position for replacement of the uterus. Another honored son of Augusta was Dr. L. A. Dugas who formulated the unique plan for diagnosing dislocation of the shoulder-joint, a plan which has never, to this day, been improved upon. He was also an enthusiastic advocate of laparotomy for gunshot wounds of the abdomen, as is well shown by a paper read by him in Philadelphia in 1876, just at the time when Mr. Lister was making his wonderful discoveries in the use of antiseptics in surgery, and to-day it is the only approved treatment endorsed by the best surgeons of the world.

Perhaps the most distinguished in the galaxy of Georgia celebrities in the profession of medicine was Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens, who discovered the use of ether as an anesthetic as early as 1842. Efforts have been made to deprive Dr. Long of this distinction, but they will prove unavailing, and justly so.

In the eastern end of the Union pompous and pretentious claims have been set up by certain medical monopolists in favor of Morton as the discoverer of ether as an anesthetic. Assuming to the oracular in their utterances, these dictatorial claimants would disregard the fact that Long antedated Morton four years in this discovery, and they base

first experiments were made. And as we look upon it, clean and white as his own spotless life, we know that

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the merit of this important discovery upon the single fact that Morton was the first to publish the discovery to the world. And yet when a similar case is presented as between Dr. Williams, of Texas, and formerly of Georgia, and Dr. Jewett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the claim for the first symphysiotomy, the award is accorded to Dr. Williams notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Jewett first published to the American public a successful operation in symphysiotomy.

There is no hesitation on the part of the late R. P. Harris, of Philadelphia, in a careful statistical research to accord to Dr. Williams, of Texas, that which has been claimed by Dr. Jewett of Brooklyn. Now if the honor be withheld from Dr. Jewett, even though he first published his operation to the world, why seek to rob Long of the honor that has made his name world-wide and place the palm upon the brow of Morton?

When, as governor of Georgia, Alex. H. Stephens was asked to name two of the greatest Georgians whose portraits might hang in the national gallery, he selected those of Oglethorpe and Long, and to-day these portraits hang in the national gallery, as well as in the capitol of our own state.

The honor of discovery is accorded to Long by Dr. W. W. Keene, of Philadelphia, in the American Textbook of Surgery. He is supported by Roswell Park, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his History of Medicine published in 1897. Foy, an English physician, also supports the same view in his work on Anesthesia and Anesthetics.

The fact that Morton sought to obtain a patent for the drug after it had been successfully used in the Massachusetts General Hospital certainly reflects no credit upon him as a medicinal philanthropist.

I should be recreant to my duty, in this connection,

medicine and surg... would have been considered little short of miraculous.

should I fail to name with becoming emphasis Dr. Starr of Nacoochee Valley. Isolated, in a comparatively obscure region, remote from competent co-operators and in the absence of any prescribed rules or precedents, Starr performed the operation of suprapubic cystotomy (or what should be called McGuire's operation), and that, too, long before the dawn of aseptic or antiseptic surgery. All honor to such a man who, guided by the star of his own genius, performed this operation under no other auspices than those of his own clear judgment and native common sense.

Coming to a later period, I desire to give great prominence to Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, late of Atlanta. He was one of our pioneer surgeons, but his fame does not repose upon that fact alone; he was a brilliant operator and a progressive surgeon at a period when surgery was largely experimental and cautiously making its slow strides. He is altogether worthy of distinguished enrollment among the medical celebrities of Georgia, for no man did more than he to develop and expand the usefulness and power of our cherished profession. More than we are aware, perhaps, the superior surgery of to-day in our own State is traceable largely to Dr. Westmoreland.

When I come to speak of Dr. Battey of Rome, of his skill, his achievements, his mitigation of the ills of the gentler sex; of his broad philanthropy, his heroic nerve, and his scientific aspirations and progress, I feel incompetent to present, with becoming worthiness, the claims of one so eminent. Dr. Battey's professional skill found expression in normal ovariotomy until abdominal surgery came into vogue, when he turned his attention to this line of surgery. He moved worthily in the procession of Thomas, Sims, Emmett, Bozeman, and others of New York, and of Goodell of Philadelphia. He justly ranked with the giant intellects of the profession in the eastern

first experiments were made. And as we look upon it, clean and white as his own spotless life, we know that

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quarter of the United States. Dr. Battey's name is worthy to be woven in the "flower-crowned annals of song." A noble benefactor, a generous spirit, a broad-minded citizen, an eminent physician, he is worthy of a loftier eulogium than I can pronounce.

The story is told of a wealthy youth in ancient Rome, who had suffered from dangerous illness. On recovering his health his heart was so filled with gratitude that he exclaimed, "O, thou all-sufficient Creator, could man recompense thee, how willingly would I give thee all my possessions!"

Hermos, the herdsman, learned of this and said to the rich young man: "All good gifts come from above; thither thou canst send nothing. Come, follow me." He directed him to a hut where there was nothing but wretchedness. The father lay on a bed of sickness, the mother wept, the children were destitute of clothing and were crying for bread.

Hermos said, "See here an altar for sacrifice; see here the Lord's brethren and representatives.

The youth assisted them bountifully, and the poor people called him an angel of God. Hermos smiled and said, "Thus turn always thy grateful countenance, first to heaven and then to earth."

Into thousands of hearts did Dr. Battey pour the oil of joy and gladness. His splendid gifts were devoted to the well-being of his generation.

Thus, have I, in a very imperfect way, hastily glanced at a few of our celebrities whose names adorn the annals of our profession in Georgia, but imperfect as my work has been, I trust that I have succeeded in indicating that our own beloved commonwealth has not been unworthily represented in all that is skillful, all that is progressive, and all that is noble in the medical profession.

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The "Eclectic Medical Association" soon passed a decree in favor of Long, as did a number of minor societies, and Dr. Henri Stuart, founder of the Woman's Hospital in New York, presented a portrait of the discoverer of anaesthesia to the University of Georgia. A report has been circulated that a statue to the honor of Dr. Long has been placed in the City of Paris, France, but I am not informed as to the accuracy of such report.

Georgia has all along recognized Dr. Crawford W. Long as the discoverer of anaesthesia, and when Governor Alexander H. Stephens was requested to name two great Georgians whose portraits might hang in the National Gallery, he designated Oglethorpe and Long. Thus Georgia has recognized her distinguished son, but Georgia has been slow, very slow, in paying all of the tribute due her renowned dead, for the memory of this son has not yet been perpetuated in marble or bronze. The village of his birth, the other village which was the scene of his discovery, the town of his long residence and now custodian of his remains, the State Medical Association, the State University, the State herself, have yet failed to erect a public memorial to Crawford W. Long. The neglect has been unfortunate, and should be quickly remedied.

To preserve the memory of those who have conferred great benefits, is both a privilage and a duty. To honor the illustrious dead is to stimulate the living to higher ideals and loftier ambitions It is a usage sanctioned by the wisdom of many ages of civilazation. A Southern orator has said: "The city of ancient Athens was full of the memorials of actual histroy. Every street and square from the Piraeus to the Acropolis were adorned with statues of great men of the commonwealth, and twenty-one centuries have not extingiushed this sentiment of veneration for the illustrious dead. Memorials of such men are to be found in every civilized land. On the banks of the Danube there stands a noble marble structure, called the Hall of Heroes, filled with effigies of the great sons of Germany. By the soft blue waters of Lake Lucerne stands the Chapel of William Tell. In the black aisle of the old cathedra at Innspruck, the peasant kneels before the statue of Andreas Hofer. In her senate hall England bids her sculptors still to place the images of her noblest sons. Two hundred years after the death of Shakespeare a monument is erected to honor him, though his own works had already immortalized the name. Even now plans are being made for erecting a building in Washington City to memorialize Thomas Jefferson. The memory of Dr. Benjamin Rush is perpeuated in stone; and everywhere we may find similar tributes to the great men of various callings. In the City of Washington rises a monument to the Father of his Country—this American republic of ours."

Gentlemen of our Georgia Medical Association, let us not defraud our illustrious dead of their rightful memorials. Let us wait no longer to proclaim by noble, beautiful and enduring art, this one of our number who gave an unsurpassed gift to his profession and to the world.

THE BANNER,

THE DISCOVERER OF ANAESTHESIA

By John T. Boifeuillet.

A short time ago the Legislature of Georgia selected Alexander H. Stephens and Crawford W. Long as the eminent Georgians whose statues should occupy the two inches allotted to this States in Statuary Hall at the capitol in Washington. No military halo encircles the deeds and careers of these men. One was renowned in statesmanship, and the other was famous as a physician and surgeon. They "were lovely and pleasant in their lives," having been classmates at the University of Georgia, and now that their figures are to be side by side in the national Hall of Fame for all time, can it not be truly said, "and in their death they were not divided?"

Dr. Long is justly celebrated on more than one continent as the discoverer of anaesthesia—the greatest boon, perhaps , ever conferred on suffering mankind. He will be known to all future ages as the benefactor of the human race. It is most fitting therefore, that Georgia should help to perpetuate his memory by placing his statue at the capitol of the nation among those of the distinguished men of the other States of the Union who have been selected as typical and illustrative of the grandeur and nobility of American citizenship.

Efforts have been made by other claimants to wrest from Dr. Long the glory of the great discovery, but his right to the title is too firmly established for it to be justly settled upon another. The records show that Dr. Long not only discovered anaesthesia, but he was the first to apply it. He made practical use of anaesthesia four years before any other person ever claimed to have discovered or used it. Recently the Herald of Washington, D. C., published a very entertaining and exhaustive article concerning Dr. Long and anaesthesia, and the prospective placing of his statue in Statuary Hall. As a matter of interest to the people of Georgia I will here present a synopsis of the salient parts of the publication:

A life-size portrait of Dr. Long hangs in the Capitol at Atlanta, and the University hospital, at Athens, bears his name. At Jefferson, Ga., where his discovery of anaesthesia was made, a bronze tablet is set in the walls of his office to mark the spot where an anaesthetic was first used, March 30, 1842. The patient on whom Dr. Long first used his anaesthetic was James Venable, from whose neck several virulent tumors were removed. About the same time Dr. Long performed several other similar operations, employing sulphuric ether and conducting the work without any pain whatever to his patients. It was not until some four years later, or about 1846, that Dr. Morton, of Massachusetts, had one of his own teeth extracted painless while under the influence of ether. He immediately reported the case to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where the anaesthetic was adopted and used with entire success. Five years from the date of Dr. Long's first painless operation, Sir James Y. Simpson, M. D., of Edinburg, began the use of the preparation of chololoroform as an anaesthetic in his practice. In spite of the prior claims of Dr. Long, both Boston and Edinburg have erected handsome monuments to Drs. Morton and Simpson, respectively, as the discoverers of anaesthesina. As a matter of fact, it seems that the claims of Dr. Wells, of Connecticut, antedated those of Dr. Morton.

In 1882 Dr. Henri Stuart, a prominent citizen of New York, presented to the State of Georgia a portrait of Dr. Long as the originator of painless operations. Being of modest and unostentatious temperament, Dr. Long himself took no positive steps to establish his right to his epochal discovery. He was fully content with the thought that he had ameliorated human suffering and was only anxious that the means should become the property of all those able to administer them intelligently. The Herald then quotes what Henry W. Grady, the famous editor, said at one time: "It was Crawford W. Long who gave to the world the priceless boon of anaesthesia." Alexander H. Stephens, in an address before the alumni of the University of Georgia, on August 5, 1879, said of the University, that it had given to the world Dr. Long, the discoverer of anaesthesia, "a discovery which had done more to ameliorate human suffering than any other of the time." The Orleans Parish Medical Association passed a resolution uniting with the medical fraternity of Georgia in recommending that the memory of Dr. Long be commemorated by the erection of a statue. The members of the association referred to Dr. Long as one whom they regarded "with pride and admiration, not only as one of the South's most illustrious sons, but as one of the greatest benefactors that America had given to the world. His claims for the recognition and gratitude of his fellow-man rests upon benefactions which are not limited by the boundaries of his State or nation, but are as vast as humanity itself."

The Herald calls attention to the fact that the National Electric Association, at its annual meeting held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 18, 1879, passed a similar resolution unanimously. "This association takes this action to declare its appreciation and recognition of the inestimable service rendered to medical science and humanity, and to express its consideration of the vast debt of gratitude (hitherto unrecognized) due to the late Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens, Ga., the discoverer of anaesthesia, and hereby agrees to cordially unite in any public endeavor to honor his memory."

The Herald says that Dr. Westmoreland of Atlanta, in a paper which Medical Society gave some interesting facts about Dr. Long and his time. Dr. Westmoreland said: "In Dr. Long's vicinity it was customary in the early '40's, at social gatherings, to give parties, at which some of the young people would inhale nitrous oxide gas, that their antics might amuse others. As this gas was hard to manufacture, Dr. Long suggested the use of ether, which was easily obtained. He noticed that frequently while the victims were under the influence of the ether they would receive severe blows and falls without any consciousness of pain. This it was that led him to believe that an operation might be performed upon a patient while in a similar state of unsconsciousness of the etherization could be carried further and kept up longer without danger. After some experiments and further observations, he operated on Mr. Venable on March 30, 1842, as already stated. On December 10, 1844, Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., attended a lecture on nitrous oxide gas given by Dr. E. Q. Colton. The doctor, to demonstrate the amusing effects of 'laughing gas,' administered it to a few volunteers. Dr. Wells noticed that one of these received severe injuries without any sign of pain. After some thought he decided that while under its influence, a tooth could be pulled, or even a leg amputated without pain. The next day he had Dr. Colton administer gas to him, and Dr. Riggs, a brother dentist, extracted one of his teeth without pain. Dr. Wells used it frequently afterwards, and made every effort to get others interested in it, visiting Boston and Europe for this purpose." The Herald says that from this it would appear that while Dr. Wells deserves credit for developing the use of anaesthesia, claims that he was the original discoverer obviously would not displace those made on behalf of Dr. Long.

The Herald thus tells of the interesting controversy in Congress. Dr. Long's modest and retiring nature was never more conclusively demonstrated than in connection with the famous contention in Congress as to the identity of the person to whom the credit of discovering anaesthesia belonged. It was in 1849 that Dr. Morton petitioned Congress for a reward. Opposition was at once offered by Dr. Jackson, another claimant, and by the friends of Dr. Wells, who was then dead. Thus began, the matter occupied the attention of Congress many years. For five years Dr. Long refused to take part in the quarrel, but in 1854, his friends persuaded him to press his claims, and he wrote Senator Dawson (who then represented Georgia in the Senate, together with Robert Toombs) a full statement of the case from his standpoint. Senator Dawson informed Dr. Jackson of the entry of this new claimant, and Jackson went to Athens and called on Long at his home. After satisfying himself of the genuineness of Long's claims, Jackson proposed that they lay their case conjointly before Congress, his idea being, evidently, to get ahead of Dr. Morton. His suggestion was that he be given the credit for the first practical use of anaesthesia. But Dr. Long rejected the proposal, because he believed that he had a just claim to both. When the bill relating to the matter, which carried an appropriation of $100,000 for the real discoverer, was brought up in the Senate shortly thereafter, the friends of Wells and Morton awaited the result with confidence. But Senator Dawson arose and said he had a letter from Dr. Jackson acknowledging that Dr. Long undoubtedly had used ether before any of the other claimants of the prize. As a final result the bill was allowed to die. Several years later Dr. Jackson wrote an article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, in which he gave the Georgia physician credit for the discovery and first use of ether as an anaesthetic.

If Dr. Long had been a Northern physician perhaps Congress would have recognized the priority and justice of his claim, and given to him the $100,000 which the bill proposed to appropriate to the real discoverer. It will be remembered that quite recently Dr. L. G. Hardman, of Commerce, Ga., through the Medical Society of Jackson county, presented to the town of Jefferson a monument to mark the spot where Dr. Long first operated on a patient under the influence of an anaesthetic.

The Southern Field

ADDRESS

of

HAMILTON McWHORTER

Assistant General Counsel

Before the

ASSOCIATION OF SURGEONS

of the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

at

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

APRIL 29, 1908

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SURGEONS OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY; LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The privilege of addressing this distinguished assemblage is so cordially appreciated that I beg in the very beginning to acknowledge the honor that you have done me and express the pleasure that it gives me.

I bring greetings to this Association of his fellows, from my home city, which has furnished to the world from your ranks a name that will grow in lustre and enduring fame as long as flesh is heir to pain and suffering.

I bring greetings from my native State which alone of all the States of this great Union has voted a representative of your noble profession into the Hall of Fame—whose memory will be cherished as long as the introduction of anaesthesia is a tribute to professional initiative and skill, and whose marble statue will forever remain a silent but eloquent memorial to your honored profession—Dr. Crawford W. Long.

His name joins in indissoluble bonds my city and State, and your noble profession wherever it may assemble, and adds additional pleasure to the privilege and honor which you have done me.

In the discharge of our duty to the great Company which we have the honor to represent, the Lawyer and the Surgeon are inseparable, and yet I do not purpose to address you merely as the attending surgeons of the Southern Railway Company.

However, I would be blind and insensible to the objective symptoms if I did not realize the conditions which confront us, and consequently, with your permission, I will consult with you about the treatment of these conditions and their relation to the great property under our care, and its continued development for public usefulness.

After careful diagnosis I beg to prescribe a wisely prepared and skilfully compounded prescription of "The Law."

The natural person is convalesced, strengthened and revigorated from the books of materia medica.

The artificial person is fostered, strengthened and developed by The Law— its statutes, its enactments and its provisions. It is the child of its loins and without its protecting aegis it must wither and decay and die.

The only protection to property is the Law. It stands over it like a silent sentinel, the potent and ever watchful guardian of invested capital.

Whether the law originated from necessity, or was conceived in convenience, resulted from conquest, or sprung like seed from the mind of man, germinated by nature's mysterious hand, may form the basis of much theoretical discussion, but all will agree that its voice is "the harmony of the world."

The sovereignty of the Law is an Epic to the Anglo-Saxon race,

for to his rugged manhood the dogma "the King can do no wrong" was matured into the vital principle "the Law is supreme."

If this living principle is preserved and perpetuated it will mature into fruition the highest type of manhood, the safest form of government and the most enlightened system of civilization—where the rights of person and property can rest in complete securily under its protecting aegis.

The assertion and protection of individual and property rights, like a thread of gold, runs through the Anglo-Saxon system of legal jurisprudence, and finds lodgment in the organization of its courts.

The Anglo-Saxon race is a Bench-governed people, because its courts is the last resort of power and the citadel of its final jurisprudence.

The executive may be moved by thirst for power, and seek to usurp and absorb centralizing power into himself; or the law making power may juggle with temporary agitation and clamor but the final refuge of individual and property rights under the Anglo-Saxon system is the courts, which can prune the usurpation of the one and restrain the hasty and frenzied action of the other.

The system of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence can be best illustrated by contrasting it with the Latin system—its great rival for racial existence and supremacy.

The supreme power under the Anglo-Saxon system is the Law, but under the Latin system it is the executive: therefore the Latin court is merely the arm of the government, either to execute its vengeance or dispense its grace.

It is but the avenue to executive favor or the rod of imperial displeasure.

The Latin judge is merely the agent if his imperial master—servile, subservient and fawning.

The Anglo-Saxon system is grounded on individual and property "rights", and the judge is amendable to no authority save the imperial majesty of the law.

The Anglo-Saxon judge is independent of the executive, and declares "rights" and accords "justice."

The Latin judge is merely the hand of his imperial master, extending "grace" and dispensing "privilege".

The Anglo-Saxon court is one of the trinity of the Law, springing from the same constitutional source, each coordinate and independent, but the court is the final lodgment of Power—the greatest of the three.

The contrast might be continued, but this suffices to illustrate the distinguishing characteristics of each.

The Court, under the Anglo-Saxon system, holds the ark of the Law, and is its final lodgment and resting place—and therefore while the thoughtless and vicious may at times assail it, the wise and thoughtful will ever cherish it as the paladium of their individual and property rights—for these "rights" can find no safer

refuge or repository than a wise, upright and independent Judiciary.

As the silent atmosphere, here and there perhaps polluted, broods over all nature, supporting and sustaining it, in its soft and beneficent embrace, so the law and its courts hovers around and about individual and property rights, possibly at times in the frailty of human nature, misapplied and misdirected, but at all times its anchor, its shield and its guard.

But, as the Law is supreme and its courts final, its enactments should be wisely digested and carefully safeguarded. Enactments resulting from popular clamor, local prejudice or provincial cupidity, in the end return to plague its inventors.

The law either invites or repels capital, and it must be recognized as an axiom that "Capital follows the Law."

Temporary agitation may deter capital, local prejudice may cause its pause, but the law alone will permanently bar the door against its entrance into any state.

Capital which is seeking investment may look incidentally to the climate, to the resources, or the general fertility of a State, but in its last analysis it will look to the law before it settles into an investment.

If it's laws are merely the frenzied exponent of popular clamor and temporary delirium, prescriptive in their operation, or confiscatory in their consequences, although the natural conditions of such State may be inviting, its soil most fertile and its undeveloped resources rich and varied, yet capital will view its statutes as a bird of prey and will not risk itself within the stranglehold of its talons.

If on the other hand the law is conceived in conservatism, enacted in wisdom and administered in justice, I repeat, it is a standing invitation—the open door to capital—and it will enter its portals to aid in developing its latent resources, in constructing industrial and manufacturing enterprises, in furnishing adequate transportation facilities, and thereby contribute its share towards broadening and strengthening the three pillars of advancing civilization—The Home, The Church and The School.

If the Law bars the door against Capital it cannot leave it ajar to Labor, for when Capital is scant or idle, Labor is unproductive and uncompensating.

Capital and Labor are therefore bound in bonds of a common union in favor of laws that are wise, conservative and just to property rights.

But let me observe that no law will be interpreted as an open and just invitation to capital unless it fixes at least the minimum of property rights; unless it enacts at least the quantum of its protection to property interests, and thereby serves notice upon those who would confiscate and destroy; "Thus far thou shall go and no further."

The Law of any State which does not fix and establish the minimum of property rights unwittingly or recklessly leaves ajar the door for the infliction upon property of gross and maximum wrongs.

Therefore there can be no just and intelligent invitation to capital, nor will such invitation long attract its investment unless the law fixes at least the minimum of property rights beyond which temporary frenzy cannot blight nor confiscation lay its black and deadly hand.

But the law must not only fix the minimum of property rights, to stay the thoughtless and venal, it must also leave the entrance to all its courts equally open and free to every litigant. This is the primal constitutional right of every American citizen, either natural or artificial, and no enactment can mature into a law which seeks to close with partial hand the avenue of its courts against the assertion and declaration of individual and property rights, either by direct provision or by prohibititive penalities, and sooner or later this principle will be made clear and finally established, and the sooner it is established the sooner it will lift the shadow of its threatening pall from any section which may seek to this extent to annul by legislative enactment this constitutional guarantee, and close its courts to certain classes of litigants.

Speaking more specifically, the recent enactments affecting the properties which we represent have in the past few years undergone abrupt and radical change.

The old law, as a rule, applied to railway companies just as it did to all other corporate properties. It left the affirmative operation and management of these properties to their owners but sought to control them by just and reasonable regulations.

The spirit of the old law encouraged individual and corporate initiative, energy, judgment, skill and management, and rewarded it with such returns and profits as it could earn within a reasonable legal limitations.

This basic principle has ever been the cornerstone of the Anglo-Saxon system of legal jurisprudence, and has waged long and continuous warfare against governmental paternalism—the fatal blight of the Latin system.

The recent enactments relating to railway properties, however, are no longer content to declare and forbid unjust and unlawful acts, and to regulate and restrain them within fixed and legal limitations, but they would supersede their charter rights and stand aside their by-laws and take over in every detail the affirmative management and operation of these properties—they would originate and annul rates—put on and take off trains—prescribe and cancel schedules and train service—install spur and sidetracks—require the construction and removal of double tracks and extensions—compel physical connection with other lines—continue and discontinue depots—formulate the movement of passengers and freight—authorize their financial arrangements—originate

their physical operation—direct and require their contractural engagements—dictate their method of accounting—and in fact these recent enactments have passed from a negative authority to control, regulate and restrain, and would resolve themselves into an affirmative assumption to initiate, to direct and to manage in detail railway properties.

In this abrupt and radical departure from the old landmarks of the Law these enactments would assume the entire management of these properties without investment, take over the complete direction of their physical and financial operation without liability, originate or cancel their contractural obligations without responsibility, and direct in detail their physical, financial and contractural management and operation without risk, charge or cost.

This would seem to be illogical, for there can be no legal divorcement of investment from management—no separation of operation from liability, no contractural relation without consequent obligation, and no exercise of physical and financial direction of property without responsibility and with complete immunity from all loss, risk, charge and expense.

By the same token and upon the same terms similar enactments could take over the management and direction of the physical and financial operation of the mineral and mining plants without investment, liability or risk, because for sooth, their supply is drawn from the bosom of the earth and likewise take over and asume the management and direction of the textile and manufacturing establishments because they clothe mankind; and the lumber interests because they furnish building materials for the homes of the people, and too of the fertilizer plants, because they are essential to the crops of the country, and of insurance companies, because they are interwoven with the lives and property of the people, and thus with the precedent established, the trail of paternalism will sooner or later be over it all, and would blight in its wake individual and corporate initiative, skill and management.

These enactments, therefore, mark an evolution in the system of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence and a departure which is abrupt, new and radical.

It is a parting of the ways, and if finally declared by the courts to be the law, the moorings of the past will be lifted, and as a legal sequence governmental paternalism will be established and government ownership, with its baleful consequence, must inevitably follow—for it is a figment of the imagination to assume that private capital will continue to invest in corporate property after it is finally informed by the law that it must thereby yield its right to self-control—that its investment must be made without promise of management, that its liability must be assumed without hope of physical and finanial direction of its property—that its right to contract is qualified and its return must be a bare and contingent interest in limited profits, but that it must still carry

the burden of sole liability and the hazzard of unshared and unlimited loss; that while its management is withdrawn its risk is increased, and while the right of operation is denied, the peril of loss and liability is made more certain and inevitable.

The spectacle will present new and radical questions for the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon law to settle— and from the womb of the future they must be safely delivered by the great surgeons of the Law—the courts of last resort.

The co urts must at last determine where the rights of private ownership ends and the exaction of public duty begins; where the right of private management is lost and where public control and regulation can be justly assumed.

In this connection permit me to say that I do not question, on account of the public character of railway companies, that power is reserved in the public to control and regulate them by just and reasonable regulations and prescribe rules for the efficient and equal discharge of their public duties, but it is difficult to comprehend how under the broadest construction of such reserved public rights, these enactments can transmute public officials into General Managers.

I also admit that in the policy of the law, continual change is expedient—that its mutation is essential to the growth and development of the State—and that its force and efficiency lies just as much in change as it does in immutability. I concede, that as the tide of human affairs waters new shores, and new interests are touched and developed, new laws spring into life, and old laws become obselete and lifeless; I grant that the expanding current of the law upon which floats the bark of individual and property rights, is just as mutable in its coursings as the current of a river which flows and broadens in its compulsive course to the receiving sea.

But basic principles of the law are fixed and immutable, and it is difficult to conceive how management can be assumed without investment, or mismanagement can be divorced from all risk, or the physical, financial or contractural direction of property can be taken over with immunity with any liability ,loss, expense or cost.

The final determination of these questions by the courts must establish as one and inseparable investment and risk—contractural rights and consequent obligations—mismanagement and liability—operation and loss—or it will write a bill of divorcement between them "for better or for worse."

If the courts should finally determine that the government can merely resolve to take over in detail the initiative management of these propeties without risk—direct their contractural engagements without obligation, and assume their physical and financial operation without responsibility, or the restraint of possibility liability and loss, but that private capital must still carry the investment and risk without the right of management and

operation, it is experimental to assert that capital will continue to patronize these arteries and agencies of the country's commerce and the theorist must forecast the consequences of this radical departure upon generations yet to come.

But if the courts should determine and declare that investment and risk, mismanagement and liability, contract and consequent obligation, and operation and loss are one and inseparable, and remit the management and operation of these properties to the investors under just and reasonable control and regulation, within limitations fixed by the law, judging the future by the past, their growth and development throughout the length and breadth of this great country will continue its marvelous march.

These vital questions, however, should be settled without acrimony or bitterness, but in judicial temper, after sober deliberate and wise consideration—for even the errors of radicalism should be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.

Let us not morbidly assume that the courts will carelessly or recklessly loose the moorings of the Law from the safe shores of principle and precedent to drift upon the uncertain shoals and quicksands of experiment, but rather that they will be admonished by the reflection that:

"Twill be recorded for a precedent
And many an error by the same example,
Will rush into the State."

Let us rather believe that the Law will remain steadfast and true to its traditions and that these arteries of commerce which are as essential to the life and development of the industrial fabric as the arteries of the human body is vital to its health and growth, will not be sterilized and strangled, but will go forward on their mission of developing our resources, widening our channels of commerce and enriching our common country—the most constructive force known to human civilization.

Under the old law, which encouraged and fostered individual and corporate initiative, skill and management, and before the recent enactments taking over and assuming the management of railway properties, on every side progress and prosperity abounded--electric and mining roads were being constructed—telephones were being planted which were daily making neighbors of our cities, farms and factories—telegraph facilities were being multiplied—street railways were seeking to give additional value to suburban property— cotton mills were being reared along the side of the cotton fields—banks were being established and interests gradually lowered—steam railways were being located and doubled tracked to widen the avenues of transportation and increase the value of contiguous farm lands—additional furnaces were being fired to quicken the activities of labor and to add to the value of commerce—and all were contributing to the value of the farm and the products of the farmer—the sturdy base of our industrial fabric.

Let us hope that these enactments in assuming and taking over the physical and financial management and operation of these properties will not chill and permanently paralyze their spirit and energy.

Free from frenzy and radicalism the future is bright and promising.

The south is yet rich in undeveloped wealth far beyond the dream of avarice, and is yet distressingly short of the industrial and transportation agencies for its present and future development.

More railroads are needed for its present and future growth—its street railways have not yet encompassed its cities—its vast water powers have not yet been adequately harnessed—its mines have not yet been sufficiently developed—its granite and marble beds have only been partially exposed, and no other product of its wealth under the soil has been sufficiently explored—for more wealth can yet be dug from the bowels of the earth than will ever spring from the surface of the soil.

Its vast forests have not yet been reached—its factories need enlargement and multiplication, and its general development is far from the full fruition of its possibilities.

Let us, therefore, indulge the vision that the wise principles of the Law will emerge safely through its courts from the fiery furnace of radicalism into which it would be cast true to its traditions and fixed in the protection of individual and property rights—and that these arteries of our commerce will be preserved and safeguarded and will go forward in leaps and bounds in their mission of enriching the South—that, by this token, its mines, teeming with ores yet buried and undiscovered in the bosom of the earth, will be added to the channels of trade—that its granite and marble beds, yet in sufficient quantities to build over again the cities of the South, which now lie dormant and valueless because remote from railway facilities will be touched and vitalized—that its virgin forests which must yet hear the ring of the axe and the whirr of the wheels of industry, will be awakened—that its street railways which can yet add additional value to outlying property will be extended—that its manufacturing plants will be revitalized and enlarged—that its banking facilities will be increased not only to meet the demands of ordinary business but to meet the swelling needs of our industrial posibilities—that its farm lands will be enriched and its farm products find a ready and advancing market, and our entire Southland, freed from the cerements of radicalism which would enshroud it, unsurpassed and unparalleled in its vast possibilities, will press forward to its manifest destiny and glory—then with one voice we will all acclaim the wisdom of our fathers, who preserved and perpetuated, under the constitution, the Law—Supreme—and constituted its Courts the final citadel of its Power.

It now seems that Dr. Crawford W. Long will occupy a niche in our country's Hall of fame. As the discoverer of anesthesia he for all time bestowed the greatest temporal blessing on suffering humanity in the history of the world. If the millions who have been saved from death by operations that could not have been performed except by the use of anesthetics, from King Edward down to the lowliest sufferer had a voice in the matter, Dr. Long's place in the national capitol would be assured beyond any peradventure.

DOCTORS READ FINE PAPERS

Medical Association Has Interesting Session.

Members Attend Unveiling of Long Monument in a Body. Immense Barbecue Tendered Physicians by the City of Jefferson---Friday's Program.

Athens, Ga., April 31—The State Medical Association resumed the regular program this morning and the physicians in attendance listened to and discussed a score of interesting papers during the day. At noon the convention adjourned and a special train carried the physicians and many visitors to Jefferson, where the unveiling of the monument to Dr. Crawford W. Long was performed.

After the unveiling a splendid program of short talks was made and later the convention was honored by an immense barbecue given by the city of Jefferson.

At 3 o'clock the convention returned by special train to this city and the regular program was resumed. There are about 300 physicians present and but few more will come in before the convention closes. The papers are discussed by the members at large after reading and have proved exceedingly interesting.

CONSTITUTION,

THE OLD HOME OF DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG,
Who Discovered Anaesthesia in 1842, While Practicing Medicine in Jefferson.

OLD·PENN WEEKLY·REVIEW

The monument was presented to the State of Georgia and the city of Jefferson by Dr. L. G. Hardman through the Medical Society of Jackson County, Ga.

It may be mentioned here that the Legislature of Georgia, as far back as 1902, decided to place a statue of Dr. Long in Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C., in honor of his discovery of the use of sulphuric ether in surgical operations.

Crawford Williamson Long was born in Danielsville, Ga., November 1, 1815. He was educated at Franklin College, later merged with the University of Georgia, and his college roommate and chum was Alexander H. Stephens, afterward vice-president of the Confederate States. Mr. Long was graduated with second honors in 1835, when but nineteen years of age, with the degree of A.B., and three years later received the degree of A.M. He was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and spent considerable time in New York City hospitals in further study. During the Civil War the University buildings were used as a soldier's hospital, and after the war, in 1867, Dr. Long acted as assistant surgeon to the Federal garrison at Athens.

There was for many years an acrimonious discussion as to whom should be awarded the honor of the discovery, but Dr. Francis R. Packard, '92 M., writes: "There is, however, absolutely no doubt that Dr. Crawford W. Long was the first person to use ether inhalation for the purpose of allaying pain during a surgical operation," and follows the statement with an illuminating and convincing recital of the circumstances of the case, printed in the "Alumni Register," a magazine formerly published by the General Alumni Society, in the issue of October, 1902.

The four sides of the monument are inscribed as follows:

In Memory of
DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG,
the First Discoverer of Anesthesia, the Great Benefactor of the Human Race,
Born in Danielsville, Madison County, Ga., November 1, 1815.
Died, Athens, Ga., November 30, 1878.

Sulphuric Ether Anesthesia,
Was Discovered by Crawford W. Long, on March 30, 1842, at Jefferson, Ga.
Administered to James M. Venable for removal of a Tumor.

Given by
Dr. Lamartime Griffin Hardman, in the Name of His Father and Mother,
Dr. W. B. J. Hardman and Mrs. E. S. Hardman,
life-long Friends of
Crawford W. Long,
Dr. W. B. J. Hardman Being a Physician of Jackson County.

Erected by the
Jackson County Medical Society, April 21, 1910.
Committee:
H. W. Bell,
J. C. Bennett, M.D.,
F. M. Bailey.
Unveiled by the
Georgia Medical Association,
April 21, 1910.

Emerald Isle Citizen Writes a Letter

Recognizing Claims of Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, as Discoverer of Anesthesia

7 Cavendish Row, Rutland Square,
East Dublin, Ireland,
December 24, 1910.

Dr. I. H. Goss, Athens, Ga. My Dear Dr. Goss: Miss Long and her married sisters have made your name quite familiar to me, and in thanking you and the Clarke County Medical Society for the honor you have done me in electing me an honorary member, I am like writing to an old friend. As a boy just beginning his teens, I was an ardent lover of the Confederacy and tried to get out to join in your just and brilliant struggle for liberty. Of course I failed. In your fight for your rights you had the sympathy of the Protestants of Ireland, especially the northerners. Had Lee's advice been followed and your slaves liberated you would have been acknowledged, and today been a great and free nation. Our working classes could not understand "State Rights" and "Federal Government." They knew that slavery existed south of the Potomac and as long as it did, their votes, full two-thirds of the voters were against recognition. Then by some great misfortune Stephens made his "favor slave" speech, and all our Irish Romanists cried out that the war was one for the perpetuation of slavery. Mason and Kidd were to blame that on their return to the Confederacy, or in their letter from England they did not let Jeff Davis know the true state of affairs. We now know that Palmerton the Premier and Lord John Russell were only two willing to seize the first chance that afforded to recognize you. You may see how anxious all our Protestant people were for your success, and reared in such an atmosphere, I must love everything and every body in the "Sunny South."

And in the '80's to my joy I found that a Confederate surgeon had blessed medicine and humanity with the discovery of ether anaesthesia. To prove this to our people now came to be my great desire. I hunted up authorities in the British Museum Library and finally produced my book in 1886. And today I am thankful to say that C. W. Long is acknowledged as the disocverer by every one of our Anaesthetists in Great Britain and Ireland, and my arguments in his favor have been translated into all the principal languages in Europe. I write you all this my dear doctor, that you may know how much I prize a Southern honour, and how great you enhance it by conferring it in the birth place of anaesthesia. And your honor gives me the right of defending the claims of your great Southern Physician, in all such cases as hitherto I appeared in from sympathy and admiration.

Thanking you one and all most heartily and with sincere gratitude for your distinguished mark of your favor and kindness, believe me as ever Yours very sincerely.

GEORGE FOY.

THE DISCOVERER OF ETHER ANÆSTHESIA.

To the Editors of THE LANCET.

SIRS,—It may interest your readers to know that at last active steps are being taken to honour the memory of Dr. C. W. Long of Jefferson, Georgia, the discoverer of ether anæsthesia. The Commonwealth of Georgia having passed the Act authorising his statue to be placed in the statuary hall, Washington, D.C., the necessary steps are being taken to have a suitable statue in position without any unnecessary delay. A marble statue 40 feet high will be erected to his memory in Jefferson. The unveiling ceremony is to be performed by the President, for the time being, of the Georgia Medical Association, and is fixed for April, 1909. A suitable memorial building bearing a bronze tablet will be erected at Athens, Georgia, on the site of Dr. Long's residence. The tablet will be inscribed with the date of Dr. Long's first operation and tell of his arduous and beneficent work in Athens. It is pleasant to think that all concerned in the discovery of anæsthesia were Britons: Humphry Davy, C. W. Long, and J. Y. Simpson. Dr. Long, as your readers doubtless know, was of Irish descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.

I am, Sirs, yours faithfully,

Cavendish-row, Dublin, Sept. 7th, 1907. GEORGE FOY.

Read at the Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., August, 1897.

A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN-PHARMACIST—HIS GREAT DISCOVERY, ETHER-ANÆSTHESIA.

BY JOSEPH JACOBS.

In our practical age, that is so prolific of discoveries and improvements in science, and in which the spirit of mercantilism tends to absorb and dominate all thought and action, it is not inappropriate for us, at times, to turn away from our discussions of technical topics and revert to subjects of historical and sentimental interest. Our country, so vast in area and so varied in the composite elements that constitute its social framework, in point of age and historical moment, is still an adolescent in the family of nations.

But in the vigor of its youth and rapidity of its growth, the memorial materials of its history are being overlooked. Too often are they swept from the pathway of progress or neglected, and in future years it will be regretted that our generation has omitted to preserve the true records of American achievements.

I have thought it therefore not ill-timed that I should present the facts to this Association connected with the discovery by an American physician-pharmacist of one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon humanity in the history of the world.

As the man who made the discovery for many years owned and conducted a pharmacy, and thus connected his life and name with our honored profession, it is entirely proper that we should share and feel pride in the lofty honor that history will accord to his memory.

I refer to the discovery of the uses of ether as an anæsthetic in surgical operations, and to Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, the physician-pharmacist who first employed this anæsthetic in those operations. True, he was a practicing physician, but for many years he devoted himself to the interests of pharmacy, and was intimate with the pharmacists of his day in social and business relations, and it is entirely proper that we, as pharmacists, shall treasure the glory of his greatness as, in part, a portion of our own history.

There have been four claimants for the great honor of this discovery, all Americans: First, Crawford W. Long, Physician-Pharmacist, of Georgia; second, Charles T. Jackson, Physician-Scientist, of Massachusetts; third, Wm. T. G. Morton, Dentist, of Massachusetts; fourth, Horace Wells, Dentist, of Connecticut.

For fifty years the medical journals and scientific publications have contained conflicting articles upon the subject of the discovery of the use of ether; and the controversy does not seem ended yet, for on the 30th of September, 1896, there was a public celebration at Boston, Mass., at the Massachusetts General Hospital, of the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Discovery of Anæsthesia by Wm. T. G. Morton," which celebration gained wide notice in newspaper publications.

I do not hope that what I here say will be uncontroverted, and I frankly confess that I may be animated by personal feelings in venturing to advocate the claims of Crawford W. Long before this intelligent and representative body; for I knew him well, and in my youth learned to reverence and admire him while an employé and pupil in his pharmacy, and shall ever remain grateful for his kind friendship and valued instruction; but, as the friends of the other claimants continue to put forth and revive their claims, to which the attention of all the members of this body have doubtless been directed, it is but fair and just, while the process of moulding the final verdict is going on, that the distinguished Georgian shall have the merits of his title fully disclosed.

Each of the claimants thus far has had the recognition of organized bodies of men.

The claims of Chas. T. Jackson were recognized by scientific bodies in France and Prussia, before whom the claims of none of the others were presented.

The claims of Horace Wells have been recognized by the State of Connecticut, that State having erected a monument at Hartford inscribed, "Horace Wells, who discovered Anæsthesia Nov. 2, 1844."

A citizen of Boston, Thos. T. Lee, in honor of Jackson or Morton (it is not decided), erected a monument to the unknown Discoverer of Anæsthesia. Its main inscription is as follows: "To commemorate the discovery that inhaling of ether causes insensibility to pain, first proven to the world at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, MDCCCXLVI."

The claims of Dr. Long have been recognized by the Georgia State Medical Association, by the American Association of Eclectic Physicians, and by the State of Georgia in hanging his portrait on the walls of her capitol among those of the great men of the State and country.

I shall endeavor, in as succinct a manner as possible, and in a fair manner to all, to present the facts of the controversy. As to the time and main circumstances of the first use of anæsthetics by the four claimants, the following is a fair statement:

Crawford W. Long, at Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia, extirpated a tumor from the neck of James M. Venable, while he was under the influence of ether, without pain to the patient, on the 30th day of March, 1842.

Horace Wells subjected himself to the effect of nitrous oxide gas, and had one of his own teeth extracted without pain, to test the value of the gas as an anæsthetic, on Dec. 11, 1844.

Chas. T. Jackson did not administer ether in any operation, but it is claimed suggested its use to Dr. W. T. G. Morton, Sept. 30th, 1846.

W. T. G. Morton gave ether to a Mr. Frost, Sept. 30th, 1846, and extracted a tooth without pain.

The dates and the persons on whom ether was used in the four cases

stated, are unquestionably established. In the case of Dr. Long, the patient's affidavit, and those of four students who were in Dr. Long's office, sustain Dr. Long's written statement. And in each of the three other cases the times at which the anæsthetics were used are as amply verified and fixed.

Hence, it is beyond dispute that Dr. Long's use of ether as an anæsthetic in surgery antedates Wells' use of nitrous oxide gas two years and eight months, and the use by Morton of ether by four years and six months.

If this be true, it will be asked, why has not Dr. Long been finally and fully recognized by mankind as the true and real first discoverer of the use of ether as a preventive of pain in surgical operations? This question can be answered, in part, by suggesting that the subject has been clouded in doubt, not as to the dates of the use of ether, but because of the controversy that grew up over the rival claims of Wells and Morton and Jackson before the United States Congress, and in the persistency with which the friends of these claimants have urged and repeated their claims.

At the suggestion of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, as it is claimed by the advocates of Jackson (and this is fully substantiated), Dr. W. T. G. Morton, who was his partner in business, went before the surgeons of the Massachusetts Hospital of Surgery in the fall of 1846, four years after Dr. Long's discovery, and suggested that they test the efficacy of a new agent for preventing pain in surgery which he called "Letheon," and for which he and Dr. Jackson had applied for a patent from the United States Government. Drs. Warren, Haywood and Bigelow, surgeons in charge of the hospital, consented to try the "Letheon," which was nothing but ether disguised by aromatic oils. They, on the 16th of October, 1846, used it in removing a tumor from a young man, and afterwards, on November 7th, performed the operations of amputating above the knee and in the excision of the lower jaw—all successfully and without pain to the patients. On the 27th of October, the following affidavit was made and taken, to wit: "On this 27th day of October, 1846, personally came before me Charles T. Jackson and Wm. T. G. Morton, and made oath *that they do verily believe themselves to be the original and first inventors of the improvement* hereinbefore described (alluding to ether as an anæsthetic), and they do not know or believe the same to have ever before been known or used, and they are citizens of the U. S. A.—(Signed), R. J. Eddy, Justice of the Peace."

Jackson and Morton applied for a patent in their joint name, but Jackson, fearing the censure of the Massachusetts Medical Society on the score of ethics, insisted on assigning to Morton all his rights under the patent, and that the patent issue in Morton's name, but took a private writing that he was to get ten per cent. of all made out of it.

As soon as the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital were confirmed in the belief of the success of the discovery, Dr. H. J. Bigelow, one of the hospital surgeons, wrote an account of the use of "Letheon" (to

him then an unknown or secret substance), which was published in the Medical Examiner for December, 1846.

Morton commenced to sell his patent rights, and succeeded in disposing of a number of privileges to dentists and others for various territories.

In 1847, Drs. Jackson and Morton fell into differences, and waged a war of pamphlets, involving their respective claims to the discovery, and when in 1854 Morton presented a memorial to Congress asking that the Government pay him a large sum of money for the use of ether, and in honor of him being its discoverer as an anæsthetic, the friends of Wells and Jackson, as well as those of Dr. Long, interposed their claims and defeated the movement.

The claims of Wells were by Congress, and now are generally, conceded to extend no further than to the use of nitrous oxide gas, which for the purposes of general surgery cannot be substituted for ether.

The proofs are numerous in the form of affidavits of mutual associates of Morton and Jackson that Jackson, did not in any way practically use or demonstrate the use of ether, and that Morton, who did use it, used it upon the suggestion of Jackson. The only claimant who originally conceived the use of ether in surgery, and himself experimented with its use to the extent of practically demonstrating its efficacy, was Dr. Long, and this was accomplished by him more than four years prior to the time of its use by Morton. Dr. Long did not publish in any printed form his discovery to the world until 1849, and then in the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, but he made the discovery known to the students in his office and to practicing physicians at Athens, Georgia, and in all the territory surrounding him.

He made no secret of his discovery, but talked about it on every appropriate occasion to medical men, and was waiting for the opportunity to test it in a capital operation before writing about it in the scientific journals of the day. Meanwhile those operations before described were accomplished at the Mass. General Hospital, and through Dr. Bigelow the uses of ether were published to the world.

An examination of the evidence will clearly show that Dr. Jackson never at any time practically applied ether in a surgical operation, but merely suggested its use to Dr. Morton; that Dr. Morton did, at the suggestion of Dr. Jackson, apply and use ether successfully, but that his intention was to keep the process a secret, shown by his taking a patent on it and in all his conduct; for, when at the instance of Dr. Jackson he permitted its use at the Mass. General Hospital, it was introduced and described as "Letheon," a secret compound. By reason of differences between him and Dr. Jackson, co-partners in the patent, the nature of the substance became known to the Hospital surgeons, and *they* published it to the world.

When the controversy between Morton and Jackson and Wells was raging before Congress, Dr Jackson learned that the use of ether had been

known to Dr. Crawford W. Long, in March, 1842, and in order to defeat the claims of Morton he made a lengthy journey to Athens, Georgia, to see Dr. Long, and tried to induce him to unite with him in jointly claiming the discovery. This Dr. Long refused, simply stating that he stood upon the facts. Dr. Long made no effort before Congress to obtain an appropriation, but the facts of his discovery were presented by Senator Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia, and these facts went far to defeat the claims of Morton, Wells and Jackson to a money donation from the General Government. Dr. Long always said that the only reward he wished was to be considered a "benefactor of his race."

As between Jackson and Morton, it has been shown in an article prepared by Lord & Lord, attorneys for Dr. Jackson, and published in Littell's Living Age during the time of the controversy between them, by more than a score of affidavits from men associated with Drs. Jackson and Morton in 1846, that Morton never claimed to have had the original idea of using ether, that he invariably attributed the suggestion of its use to Dr. Jackson. He, Morton was the mere agent, an automaton in the hands of Dr. Jackson. These affidavits, made in 1846–1847, while the discussion was at its height, almost unanimously state that Dr. Morton had acknowledged this fact in the presence of the affiants, and that he clearly and repeatedly stated that what he knew about ether as an anaesthetic was derived from the suggestion and teachings of Dr. Jackson.

I quote from only one of this score of affidavits: it was made by H. J. Payne, a Surgeon–Dentist of Troy, New York, 12th April, 1848:

"On the 2d day of Jan., 1847, I went to Boston and sought an interview with Dr. Morton. I had a protracted interview with him with respect to the use and effect of the vapor of ether, its discovery, and the patent that had been taken thereupon. During this interview Dr. Morton stated emphatically and repeatedly that Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, of Boston, was the sole discoverer of this new agent for producing insensibility to pain, and that Dr. Jackson had communicated it to him. Furthermore, that all the knowledge he possessed in relation to its properties and application had come to him from Dr. Jackson, and that he never had any idea of applying sulphuric ether, or that sulphuric ether could be applied for the aforesaid purposes, until Dr. Jackson had suggested it to him, and had given him full instructions. I then questioned Dr. Morton with regard to the patent, how he came to have an interest in it, etc. He replied that he had been very fortunate in effecting an arrangement with Dr. Jackson before any one else had the opportunity, and that he was the first man to whom the discovery had been communicated by Dr. Jackson, and added, 'I have made a great bargain.'"

Now there are many such affidavits on record showing that while Dr. Morton may have used ether in 1846, he never at any time conceived such use as an original proposition, but derived all his knowledge of its properties and the suggestion of such use from Jackson.

Here then the controversy narrows down to Jackson and Long, but it must be determined as to priority in favor of Dr. Long; for when Jackson was hard pressed by Morton during the effort before Congress, he turned to Dr. Long, who had published an account of his use of ether in 1842 in the Southern Surgical and Medical Journal of 1849, and when Dr. Jackson had seen Dr. Long at Athens, Georgia, and had carefully studied the evidences of Dr. Long's use of ether in 1842, and of his having made it known to his community and to professional men with whom he was associated, he returned to his Boston home, himself convinced that Dr. Long had of his own original intuitions thought out the utility of ether, and had successfully applied it as a preventive of pain in surgical operations. And Jackson himself has admitted Dr. Long's claim to be the true and real discoverer in no less solemn manner than a written communication to a medical journal over his own signature. In the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of April 11, 1861, Dr. Chas. T. Jackson says that he visited Dr. Long at Athens, Ga., on March 8, 1854, to examine into his claims to being the first to use sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic in surgery, and continuing says:

"From the documents shown me by Dr. Long, it appears that he used sulphuric ether as an anæsthetic:

"First.—On March 30th, 1842, when he extirpated a small glandular tumor from the neck of James M. Venable, in Jefferson, Ga. (now dead.)

"Second.—On the 3d of July, 1842, in the amputation of the toe of a negro boy belonging to Mrs. Hemphill, of Jackson County, Ga.

"Third.—On September 9th, 1843, in the extirpation of a tumor from the head of Mary Vincent, of Jackson County, Ga.

"Fourth.—On January 8th, 1845, in the amputation of the finger of a negro boy belonging to Ralph Bailey, of Jackson County, Ga.

"Copies of letters and depositions proving these operations with ether, were all shown to me by Dr. Long. He also referred me to physicians who knew of the operations at the time."

Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York, in 1877, in an article in the Virginia Medical Monthly, quotes the above extract from the article of Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, and adds: "The above extract from Dr. Jackson's paper to the Boston Medical Journal, recognizes Long's claim to being the first to produce anæsthesia for surgical operations, but it does not tell the whole story of Dr. Jackson's visit to Dr. Long. Dr. Long has furnished me with all the evidence, consisting of affidavits, certificates, book entries, etc., that Dr. Jackson examined. He had also written to me fully on the subject, and every fact that I have stated can be sustained by documentary evidence. In one of Dr. Long's letters to me (Nov. 5th, 1876), he says: 'Dr. Chas. T. Jackson came to Georgia and spent two days with me at Athens, most of the time in my office; examining dates and certificates establishing the time, etc., of my operations, he expressed

himself as satisfied with the correctness of my claim to the first use of ether as an anæsthetic in surgical operations. Dr. Jackson informed me he would go from Athens to Dahlonega, Ga., and as I knew he must pass through Jefferson, where I resided up to 1850, and where my first operations under ether were performed, I requested him to stop in Jefferson and see some of the physicians there who witnessed or knew of the operations or were familiar with them from common report. Dr. Jackson spent one or more days in Jefferson, and on his return, expressed himself as satisfied with the testimony. In Dr. Jackson's communication to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, he neglected to say anything of the information he received while in Jefferson, although he admitted to me on his return that the evidence was perfectly satisfactory.'" Dr. Sims, continuing, says: "The Hon. C. W. Andrews, of Madison, Ga., informs me that he was in Dr. Long's employ and in his office when Dr. Jackson spent a whole day with Dr. Long in comparing notes and talking over the subject of etherization, and it seems that the real object of Dr. Jackson's visit to Dr. Long was to induce Dr. Long to unite with him in laying their conjoint claims before Congress as the real discoverers of anæsthesia, as opposed to those of Morton. Jackson was willing to concede to Long the honor of being the first to use ether in surgical operations, but wished Long to concede to him the honor of priority in making discovery of the principle of anæsthesia when he inhaled ether to relieve the pain and difficulty of breathing after inhaling chlorine gas (as Sir Humphrey Davy had done before).

Dr. Long says, February 8, 1877, "In our conversation I understood Dr. Jackson to yield the point of priority to me, and so did the Hon. C. W. Andrews.

"I did not admit to him that he was the first to make the discovery—leaving to me its practical application; and when he proposed to me to unite our claims—he to claim the discovery, and I to claim its first practical use in surgical operations—I positively refused. I was satisfied I was entitled to the credit of the discovery, as well as of the first practical use of ether in surgical operations."

Dr. Jackson is further quoted by Dr. Sims as having said to Dr. Long during his visit to Athens: "You have the advantage of priority in date and in the first use of ether as an anæsthetic, but we have the advantage of the priority of publication."

But Dr. Sims, continuing, says: "Now upon this point Dr. Jackson is evidently mistaken as to his advantage of priority of publication."

For abundant and indisputable evidence is given that Dr. Long did exhibit to medical men and to the community at large his operations under the influence of ether in 1842, while Wells, Morton and Jackson made no exhibit until as late as 1844 and 1846. It is true Dr. Long may not have published his discovery in the medical journals of the country, nor does it appear that the other claimants did; but exhibiting their experiments in

the large cities of New York and Boston, of course better facilities were offered for disseminating the facts throughout the medical world. However, abundant evidence has been produced by Dr. Long to prove that he made no secret of his discovery, but on the contrary communicated it as rapidly to the medical fraternity as his restricted and limited facilities would permit, and the fact that he did not perhaps publish it through the medical journals makes him none the less the true discoverer.

Whatever credit may be due to the memory of Jackson and Morton and Wells for their researches and their use of anæsthetics, and whatever honor may attach to the eminent surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital for publishing the facts at home and abroad, the real glory of the first discovery and proof of the efficacy of ether for the prevention of pain in surgery must be finally awarded to Crawford W. Long, the eminent Georgian and lamented physician-pharmacist.

On my last visit to my old home in Athens, Georgia, I stood at the grave of this good and great man. On the banks of the beautiful Oconee river, in our Southland, with no monument of imposing grandeur, his resting-place marked alone with the simple marbles within the power of loved ones to place there, is the grave of the great discoverer; and the flowers that bloom in sweet profusion on the earth above him seemed to betoken the lofty sentiment I have heard him so often express, that he wished no recompense or reward for the priceless boon he had conferred on humanity, save the recognition that he had "been a benefactor of mankind."

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 7, 1897.

HONORING A GREAT GEORGIAN.

No Georgian ever gave worthier renown to his state or truer service to mankind than did Dr. Crawford W. Long, who discovered and applied the principles of ether anaesthesia.

The time has come when the name of this great benefactor and scientist should be enshrined in some adequate memorial. A movement toward this end has been inaugurated by the women of Georgia. They purpose to erect at Athens, for many years the scene of Dr. Long's practice and experiments, an infirmary that will serve the needs of the university students. Twenty-five thousand dollars is to be raised for the building itself and an additional twenty-five thousand for its maintenance.

We believe that this movement will enlist the generous and immediate support of the entire state. Every Georgian should consider it a privilege to aid in honoring such a memory as Dr. Long's. His achievement blazed a new and shining pathway in the history of surgery and the alleviation of pain. There are many modern operations by which lives are saved or health restored that would doubtless be impossible save for the discovery he made.

It is especially fitting that the memorial should take the form of an infirmary, for thus the spirit and purpose of his life will be perpetuated. The present infirmary at the university consists of only two rooms, so that the memorial will serve a very practical and pressing need.

The work of raising the fund is under the direction of a committee of Athens women of whom Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb is chairman and Mrs. T. J. Woofter is treasurer. Physicians, alumni of the university, pharmacists, club women and citizens at large will undoubtedly respond to this gracious appeal and without delay subscribe to the Crawford W. Long memorial.

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS:

CRAWFORD W. LONG INFIRMARY HERALDED OVER ENTIRE STATE

Every Daily Paper in the State Carried Editorial Endorsement and News Items of the Crawford W. Long Infirmary and the Fund To Be Raised For That Purpose by Ladies of Georgia.

Never in the ihstory of the state has there been as much interest shown in any movement as there has been in the movement inaugurated by the ladies of this state to raise a fund sufficient for the building of an infirmary on the University campus as a monument to the illustrious discoverer of anaesthesia, Dr. Crawford W. Long.

Sunday every daily paper in the state carried strong editorial endorsement of the movement besides many columns of news matter telling of this great work which the ladies of this state have undertaken.

With the concerted action as shown by the citizens of this state, there can be no doubt about the movement proving a success. The fund will be raised and it is safe to predict that before another year, the university students will have the opportunity of enjoying the benefits of a complete infirmary whenever they meet with sickness or accidents.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, of this city, chairman of the committee on funds, is doing a great work and through her efforts she has aroused public sentiment in every section of this state favorable to the cause.

MRS. M. A. LIPSCOMB.

Former president of the Woman's Federation of Georgia and who is now enthusiastic in the work of establishing the "Crawford W. Long Infirmary," at the University of Georgia.

THE CRAWFORD W. LONG INFIRMARY

In Jackson county, in June, 1842, Dr. Crawford W. Long made the first successful experiment in ether anaesthesia.

Because of this you, your wife or your husband, your child, your friend, have been spared intense suffering. Because of this, countless experiments have been able to be made, as the result of which you and those dear to you have received relief from disease.

Would you not like to make a personal thank-offering for the personal good which has come to you from this man's universal service?

Send at once, as soon as you have read this page, your check to the treasurer of the fund, Mrs. T. J. Woofter, Athens, for the erection of the Crawford W. Long memorial, the infirmary of the state university at Athens.

It is a crying shame that the splendid sons of Georgia should be provided for in sickness, only by a small two-room cottage. Let every alumnus do his part to assure an adequate infirmary!

Let every father and mother whose boy has come home safely from our university send a thank-offering that this is true; let every father and mother whose boys are still to go there make ready for the illness your boy may meet; let every man and woman who are without boys of their own feel that the welfare of all Georgia boys is theirs, and put some bricks in, too!

Let every physician and surgeon whose work is made possible and bearable by this great discovery, send a gift.

And so let all our people roll up promptly and gladly the $25,000 which this infirmary must cost, as a voluntary offering, a spontaneous outpouring of gratitude and good will and desire for service!

Another page of today's issue carries a full and very interesting story of the work of the Crawford W. Long infirmary at the state university, at Athens.

This work is being carried on under the general committee for infirmaries in state institutions, of which Mrs. Walter Lamar, of Macon, is chairman.

The actual work is being organized, and so far carried ont by the local committee in Athens, the personnel of which is Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, chairman; Mrs. T. J. Woofter, treasurer; Mrs. Charles M. Snelling, Mrs. S. V. Sanford, Mrs. Edward R. Hodgson, Mrs. M. M. Welch, Mrs. D. H. Du Pree, Miss Lucy Linden, Mrs. John A. Darwin, Mrs. H. S. West, Mrs. J. F. Hart.

At the very outset of the general movement in behalf of the $25,000 which must be secured, the committee reports the receipt (almost without solicitation) of $705, a gift of $500 when the foundations are laid, and of $100 for each $5,000, as raised. This makes a splendid beginning!

Today this committee appeals through the press of the entire state for a great general subscription in sums large or small.

Speak of it everywhere to your friends and let them help, too.

THE CRAWFORD W. LONG INFIRMARY.

Commendable from historic and utilitarian standpoints is the campaign of the women of Georgia to establish the "Crawford W. Long Infirmary" at the University of Georgia.

Club women all over Georgia, wives of alumni of the university and Georgia women generally are enlisted in the movement, facts that should assure its early success.

The infirmary is planned as a memorial to the discoverer of anesthesia, fittingly to be erected in the town where he practiced medicine for several years, and to give to students of the university proper attention in time of illness.

It is hoped to raise $25,000 for the infirmary itself, and an additional $25,000 to support it.

No limits are prescribed to contributions. It would be a splendid testimonial of loyalty, and a substantial recognition of the distinguished Georgian whose name honors the infirmary, if not only alumni but as well physicians in every part of the state subscribed liberally.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, of Athens, is chairman of the local committee, and remittances will be received by the treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Woofter, Cloverhurst avenue, Athens.

Crawford W. Long Infirmary

University of Georgia

THE WOMEN of Georgia have undertaken to build an infirmary for the University of Georgia. This infirmary is to serve a double purpose. It is to be a monument to Dr. Crawford W. Long, the illustrous discoverer of anæsthesia, and is to provide for our boys in time of illness.

It seems but fitting that this memorial should be at the University where Dr. Long received his education, and in Athens, where he lived and practiced medicine for so many years. Although a Georgian, Dr. Long belongs to all people, to every clime, and this effort on the part of Georgia women to honor his memory, should appeal to the gratitude of the whole world.

First of all, from the *Physician* who has felt the benefit of his dicovery, we would ask a contribution. From the *Beneficiary* who has been spared the pain of the knife; from the Friend of Science, who realizes the meaning of this discovery; from the *Alumnus* of the University who loves his *Alma Mater*; from the patrons and friends of "dear old Georgia," from one and all we ask a contribution. Add your name to our contribution list, and put some bricks into this memorial to our distinguished physician, this infirmary for our Georgia boys.

You will be given an opportunity to put a few bricks into this building. Our women have planned to raise $25,000.00 for the Infirmary, and $25,000.00 for its maintenance. What will you do?

All checks or subscriptions may be sent to our treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Woofter, Cloverhurst Ave., Athens, Ga.

Local Committee.
- Mrs. T. J. Woofter, Treasurer,
- Mrs. Chas. M. Snelling,
- Mps. S. V. Sanford,
- Mrs. Edward R. Hodgson,
- Mrs. M. W. Welch,
- Mrs. D. H. DuPree,
- Miss Lucy Linton,
- Mrs. John A. Darwin,
- Mrs. H. S. West,
- Mrs. J. F. Hart,
- Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Chairman.

CRAWFORD LONG INFIRMARY LAUNCHED AT A MEETING OF MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The sixty-first annual session of the Medical Association of Georgia, which convened in Athens, April 20, 21 and 22, was the fitting occasion for the launching by Georgia club women of the project of a splendid and suitable infirmary for the state university, which shall be a memorial to Dr. Crawford Long and called by his name.

The occasion was most auspicious for the launching of this project, as the interest of the meeting was largely centered upon the great Georgian in whose home town the convention was assembled.

The beautiful souvenir program was dedicated to him with these words:

"TO
CRAWFORD W. LONG, M. D.
Discoverer of Anaesthesia.
Illustrious son of Georgia, as a physician, the exemplar of his profession; as a scientist, great by reason of what he accomplished, but greater by virtue of the achievements he made possible; as an humanitarian, the beloved benefactor of mankind and the inspiration of all who labor in the cause of society, in memory of his contribution to the Science of Medicine and of his gift to suffering humanity this program is dedicated in love and reverence by the city of Athens, Ga."

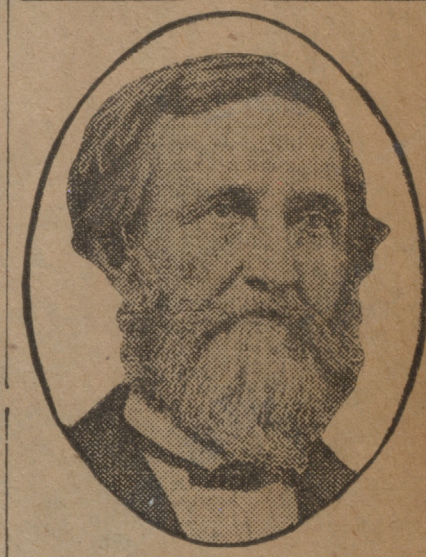
Further attention was focused by the afternoon trip to Jefferson which was made by the association to attend the unveiling of the monument to Dr. Crawford W. Long, erected by the Jackson County Medical Society.

The monument was unveiled with appropriate accompanying ceremonies, by Miss Emma Long, youngest daughter of the great discoverer.

The plan of the Crawford Long infirmary was presented to the association for indorsement by the federation, on the following statement, which found a page in the souvenir program:

"Two years ago the untimely death of a brilliant and prominent student of the Technological college at Atlanta caused the mothers to stop and inquire: How are our boys and girls cared for in times of sickness and epidemics?

"The subject attracted the attention of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, many of them mothers with boys and girls to send off to college and school. At the following meeting of the feedration a committee was appointed, of which Mrs. Hugh M. Willet, now the president of the federation was made chairman. Upon investigation it was found that not one of our state institutions was provided with adequate means to care for their boys and girls in times of sickness. Our women went to work, and as a result of their first year's labor an infirmary for the Technological college is assured. At the last meeting held in Elberton, it was determined by the federation to work this year for a handsome infirmary for our state university. This infirmary is to be a memorial to our distinguished physician, Dr. Crawford W. Long, himself a graduate of the university. This memorial must excite the interest and



DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG,
To Whose Memory the University Infirmary Will Be Established as a Fitting Memorial.

gratitude, not only of the medical fraternity of Georgia, but the fraternity of the whole world where ether has been used as an anaesthetic, and of every beneficiary of this wonderful discovery of Dr. Crawford W. Long.

"The Georgia federation, whose work is for the betterment of our state, presents this effort of theirs to the medical fraternity assembled in Athens, and earnestly asks for their cooperation and support.

"We believe that if this body will take the initiative in this movement to provide for our Georgia boys and at the same time honor the memory of a great physician, success will be assured."

The most elaborate social occasion of the convention was the evening reception given on Wednesday night to the Medical Association of Georgia by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander O. Harper at their home, 327 Milledge avenue, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

The guests were received by the four daughters of Dr. Crawford W. Long—Mrs. Fannie Long Taylor, Mrs. Florence Long Bartow, Mrs. Alexander O. Harper and Miss Emma M. Long.

The chairman of the general infirmary committee, who has succeeded Mrs. Hugh Willet, is Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, of Macon. Mrs. Joseph Brown Whitehead, of Atlanta, is the chairman of the infirmary of which the cornerstone will soon be laid, and which will be a memorial to the late Joseph Brown Whitehead. The Crawford Long infirmary special chairman in Athens will doubtless soon be announced.

WOMEN OF GEORGIA ARE RAISING FUND TO ERECT INFIRMARY AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY IN MEMORY OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

Splendid Undertaking of Georgia's Federated Women Will Serve Double Purpose.

The women of Georgia have undertaken to build an infirmary for the University of Georgia.

This infirmary is to serve a double purpose. It is to be a monument to Dr. Crawford W. Long, the illustrious discoverer of anaesthesia, and is to provide for the boys of the state in time of illness.

It seems but fitting that this memorial should be at the University where Dr. Long received his education, and in Athens, where he lived and practiced medicine for so many years. Although a Georgian, Dr. Long belongs to all people, to every clime, and this effort on the part of Georgia women to honor his memory, should appeal to the gratitude of the whole world.

In the ringing appeal which the committee having in charge the raising of the fund for this purpose is sending out today through the columns of the newspapers of the state, the following striking paragraphs appear:

"First of all, from the physician who has felt the benefit of his discovery, we would ask a contribution. From the beneficiary who has been spared the pain of the knife; from the friend of science, who realizes the meaning of the discovery; from the alumnus of the university who loves his alma mater; from the patrons and friends of 'dear old Georgia,' from one and all we ask a contribution. Add your name to our contribution list, and put some bricks into this memorial to our distinguished physician, this infirmary for our Georgia boys.

"You will be given an opportunity to put a few bricks into this building. Our women have planned to raise $25,000.00 for the infirmary, and $25,000.00 for its maintenance. What will you do?

"All checks or subscriptions may be sent to our treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Woofter, Cloverhurst avenue, Athens, Ga."

Mrs. Lamar Talks of Work.

In commenting recently on the instigation of this splendid work by the women of Georgia, Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, of Macon, chairman of infirmaries for state institutions of the Georgia Federation of Women Clubs, said:

"It ill behooves a Georgian born to find fault with Georgia's title. But if Georgia be the Empire state of the south, let her see to her royal health.

"The fact that Georgia boasts of five state institutions of learning speaks well for the valuation of intelligence in our state. But these institutions need not only to be sustained and kept up to the intellectual standard, but in each case the student body being made up of individuals from Georgia homes, said individuals must be cared for in illness or in case of epidemic. The patient should be segregated, thus preventing a panic and resultant breaking up of the year's work for all.

"Georgia hospital facilities are as follows:

"The State University at Athens, a small two-room cottage.

"The State Normal at Athens, two rooms.

"The State Normal School at Athens, Ga., two rooms!

"The University of Virginia has the largest and best equipped hospital south of Washington. The University of Georgia must strive to equal this splendid reputation.

"Whatever individual Georgians may say with just pride of local institutions, yet the heart of the true Georgian thrills to the name of 'The State University,' as to no other note, and he looks with a sense of ownership and glory in the University at Athens, as to no other educational hilltop.

"Athens! where most of our fathers and brothers studied, from whose walls have gone forth men of world-wide renown in all the walks of life, but to only one of whom can be ascribed the glorious privilege of having relieved suffering in his life as well as after his death. The name of this great Georgian looms large amongst the glories of the alumni of the State University. He stands pre-eminent in the world's list of medical discoverers. Men and women have lived and done great deeds by art of this discoverer.

"Claimants of the honor that is his are numerous. From New England with characteristic nerve and insistence comes a noisy appropriation of the honor. In the house of relics at Plymouth is seen a chair wherein sat—— when he discovered the use of anaesthesia.

Dr. Long Ill Recognized.

"The glory, the benefit of Dr Long's discovery has been ill recognized in his own state; therefore, the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, in endeavoring to promote interest in a hospital for the State University at Athens, feels thrice powerful in launching the movement under the name of 'The Crawford W. Long Memorial.'

"Many authors name a book and write up to its title. Many women buy a hat and dress to its color and style; so the federation in proposing this name, 'The Crawford W. Long Memorial,' hopes to inspire interest and to insure the best results, to invoke contributions from friends of Dr. Long, from grateful men and women whose lives have been prolonged by his discovery, from alumni of the institution, that is his proud alma mater, from brother members of his profession and from the state of Georgia, in proud recognition of this, their noble son.

"The sum needed for this infirmary ($25,000) should be raised quickly by the people of Georgia and that without much personal solicitation.

"Let it be a great popular and voluntary subscription in which each gives as much as he can, but everyone gives something!"

Thanks From Chancellor.

In a letter written to Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, of Athens, Chancellor David C. Barrow, of the university, has expressed the appreciation of the prudential board of the institution for the work undertaken by the women of Georgia. Chancellor Barrow's letter is as follows:

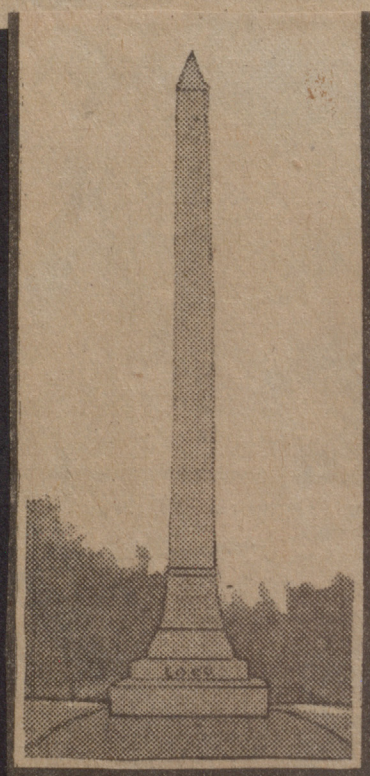
"Dear Mrs. Lipscomb: I enclose a copy of a resolution passed by the prudential committee of the board of trustees of the university.

"I desire also to express my gratification at the proposal of the Federation of Clubs to erect a memorial to Dr. Crawford W. Long on the campus of the university. Thank you so much for your interest in this plan.

"Yours sincerely,

"DAVID C. BARROW."

"The prudential committee of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia have heard with pleasure of the purpose of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs to build a memorial infirmary in honor of Dr. Crawford W. Long, an alumnus of the University of Georgia of the class of 1835, and it is therefore resolved that such an infirmary so donated will be most gratefully appreciated and accepted."



Long Monument At Jefferson Ga.

INDORSEMENT FROM CLARKE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Announcement relative to the erection of a monument to the memory of Dr. Crawford W. Long was read at the last meeting of the Clarke County Medical Society, and the members of the body unanimously voted approval of the undertaking.

As secretary, I beg to thank the women of Georgia for the interest manifested, and assure them that any assistance in our power will be gladly rendered.

J. P. PROCTOR, Secretary.

THE BANNER, SUNDAY MORNIN

DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG.

It is peculiarly fitting at this time and it seems especially appropriate that the suggestion should come from Athens, the home city of Dr. Crawford W. Long, that a strong campaign should be begun at once to arous sentiment in favor of an appropriation AT THE NEXT SESSION of th legislature to cover the cost of the statue of this great benefactor that i may be placed speedily in Statuary Hall, in Washington, the nationa capital.

The unveiling of the monument to the discoverer at Jefferson a fe days ago, brought to light the universality of the recognition of the claim of Dr. Long to the honor which his own people have long conceded. A eminent English physician alluded to the fact as long accepted and a everywhere recognized; a letter from a famous Irish specialist this mont added evidence to the claims. All the world recognized Dr. Long.

Georgia has well recognized and honored him now, and the selection made by the legislature some time ago of the two great native Georgians to represent the Empire State of the South in Statuary Hall—Alexander H. Stephens, the great statesman, and his roommate in college, Dr. Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of anesthesia.

The legislature failed to make appropriation, however, to provide the statue and place it in the national capitol.

Let some member of the general assembly do the world a great service, his own state the justice, and the memory of Long an honor by urging the passage, at the very next opportunity, of a bill appropriating the needful funds for this purpose.

TELEGRAPH: THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBE

LONG AND STEPHENS GEORGIA'S IDEALS

Their Statues to Be Erected in Georgia's Space in the National Capitol—Appeal to the Legislature to Furnish Funds for Erection of the Statues.

ATLANTA, Nov. 18.—The report of Georgia's statuary hall commission was made to the general assembly today. It recommends an appropriation of $15,000 to place the necessary statues in the hall at Washington. The report is a very interesting one, and gives the details of the proceedings of the commission since it was organized.

The following is the report which was presented by Madison Bell, a prominent youg Atlanta attorney, who is secretary of the commission.

"To the General Assembly: At a former session of your honorable body a commission was appointed consisting of F. G. duBignon, Columbus Heard, E. B. Gresham, John Allen, A. L. Hull, L. G. Hardeman, H. P. Bell, J. B. Park, C. C. Houston, Clark Howell, George Hillyer, John Little, William Harden, Spencer Atkinson and A. L. Miller, charged with the duty of selecting the names and making investigation and needed recommendations as to the best available means of placing in the statuary hall at Washington city the statues of two represntative deceased Georgians, as provided under an act of congress.

"That committee met in January last and organized by the election of Columbus Heard president, and Madison Bell secretary. At the first meeting measures were set on foot for obtaining the necessary data and information. Two regular sessions of the committee have been held since that time. The last one, quite recent, in this city, since the present session of your honorable body began. There was some difference of opinion as to one of the names proposed; but with practical unanimity the commission finally selected and authorized the recommendation of Dr. Crawford Long, the discoverer of anesthesia, and Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the eminent patriot and statesman, as the two persons whose statues should be erected in the national hall above mentioned."

The report says:

"Your commission have been informed that the medical profession has set on foot a movement under which approximately fifteen hundred dollars have been realized or confidently expected to be paid towards the expense of the statue of Dr. Long. Besides this, we know of no resource and can suggest none, as ways and means for erecting the two statues. The fund above named would probably pay less than one-fourth of the cost of one of the statues. Your commission are of the opinion that the sum raised by the medical profession, whatever it might be, should be covered into the treasury of the state; and that the manly, dignified and appropriate course would be for the state herself, as her sister states have done, and with her pride in herself and her sons not surpassed by theirs, to purchase, own and place the statues in the statuary hall at the national capital; the state retaining title would meet any objection under the state constitution prohibiting a donation.

"We are aware that money raised by taxation is limited, under the constitution, as to the uses to which it may be applied; but we submit that it would be entirely constitutional and legal for the state to appropriate the necessary funds to be paid out of the property and assets owned by the state, other than that arising from taxation.

"We instance as obviously appropriate and suggestive for this purpose the income which the state annually receives from the stock held by it in the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

"From inquiry made by us we are of the opinion that both the statues can be erected in highly creditable style and taste for the sum of twlve and fifteen thousand dollars.

"It is therefore recommended by us that an item be inserted in the general appropriation bill authorizing the expenditure under the direction of his excellency the governor of not exceeding the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose indicated.

"At the last meeting of the commission, the undersigned were appointed a special committee, and charged with the duty of making this report and submitting the recommendation of the commission in the form here contained to your honorable body; and we have the honor to be with great respect.

GEORGE HILLYER, Chairman.
CLARK HOWELL.
FLEMING DU BIGNON.
L. G. HARDEMAN,
C. C. HOUSTON,
WILLIAM HARDEN,
MADISON BELL, Secretary.

HONORING THE GREAT BENEFACTORS.

May 12- 1911

When the state of Georgia selected Dr. Crawford W. Long as one of the men whose statues should be placed in the statuary hall of the national capitol, the world was put on notice that the great benefactor of humanity should be accorded his due praise as well as the great soldier and the great statesman. The state of Georgia has produced a great many truly great men in all lines of human achievement, but the state thought that it could do no better in making its selection for this honor than to select the man who had rendered to humanity perhaps the greatest service of the centuries.

The state of Florida has not yet named the men whose statues are to be sent by that state to represent her in the statury hall at Washington but it is now being urged that Florida send the statue of Dr. John Gorrie, who was a native of that state and who discovered the process for the production of artificial ice. Unquestionably Dr. Gorrie deserves to rank among the foremost benefactors of the human race and the state of Florida would do itself honor to name him for this distinction.

It is well that such men be recognized for their worth by the people among whom they lived. It is to be regretted that such recognition does not always come during the lives of such men and that mankind does not take their real measure until after they have passed from the scene of action, but even after they are dead and gone there is every reason why the people should remember them for what they did and by thus rcognizing the service they rendered to humanity, the states will set an example that will be worth much to the youth in pointing them the way to true greatness, the way of service.

THANKS TO THE LADIES OF ATHENS.

The Red and Black in the name of students wishes to thank both those who had charge of and those who took part in the entertainment given last Friday evening in the Lucy Cobb Chapel for the benefit of the "Crawford W. Long Infirmary" to be erected on the campus.

This is certainly a worthy cause; one that should be supported by every student who attends the University. As to whether or not such an infirmary is needed by the University is apparent. Even this year there have been numerous cases of contagious diseases among those who dwell on the campus. One cannot get the proper attention when ill in a dormitory. Not only is this true, but there is a great danger of spreading the disease.

It is entirely fitting that such a tribute should be paid Dr. Long who so greatly benefited humanity by the discovery of anaesthesia. We wish to congratulate the ladies of the state for the appropriateness of the name chosen.

Again we would tender our gratitude for their interest in us and wish to assure them that we are always at their service and are more than willing to assist them in this doubly worthy cause.

THE RED AND BLACK

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